FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ATA CITES SFRY MEDIA ON ECONOMIC 'CRISIS'

AU200943 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 20 Sep 84

["Consequences of the Aggravation of the Crisis in Yugoslavia" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 20 (ATA) -- The reports released by the Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG, show of a non-stop increase of the prices of mass consumer goods and of the service tariffs, of the continuous rising the cost of living in Yugoslavia. According to official statistics, during the first 7 months of the current year, the cost of living in Montenegro was 55 percent higher than the same period last year. During January-July this year, the retail sale prices in Bosnia-Hercegovina were 53.1 percent higher than the respective period of 1983. In Slovenia, the cost of living for the first half of this year, rose to 54.2 percent.

As TANJUG reports, the prices of electric power will be higher this autumn and soon, these prices will rise considerably.

The price rises have brought about new difficulties for the Yugoslav pupils and students this new school year. According to official data, the text-books are sold 20-30 percent higher, whereas the prices of food articles and the fee for boarding in hostels are averagely 30-40 percent higher.

On the other hand, the Yugoslav press, admits that "the negative processes are continuing" and that "the Yugoslav economy is in great difficulties". The review NIN wrote recently that "in our conditions, inflation has become an ordinary phenomenon and this year, it is envisaged to reach to 60-70 percent".

It admits that "since the moment of the approval of the anti-inflation on policy [as received], the highest price rise in the history of the SFRY began, and is still going on. At the end of last year, the prices of retail sale goods were [word indistrict] percent higher than by the end of 1982, whereas at the end of last July, they were 23 percent higher than by the end of 1983".

The reports of the Yugoslav press show also of a continuous increase of the number of the unemployed. According to official data, by the end of the last year, over 36 thousand of unemployed people, or 6 percent more than a year before, were registered in Shkup. In Bosnia-Hercegovina, there are nearly 228 thousand of unemployed, 86 percent of whom of youngsters under 30. In Serbia, about two thirds of 250 thousand of the unemployed that were registered at the beginning of this year, are women. "The women are discriminated when they are to be employed", the review NIN admits.

MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR UN SESSION 20 SEPTEMBER

AU200923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] On 20 September Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, departed for New York as head of the Bulgarian delegation to the 39th session of the UN General Assembly. At Sofia airport Comrade Petur Mladenov was seen off by Comrade Milko Balev, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS TO FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY LEADERS

AU190916 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Report on speech by Todor Zhivkor, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at the 17 September Sofia meeting with the leader of the National Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, held on the 50th anniversary of the first friendship society meeting]

[Text] In his speech at the meeting Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, defined the foundation of the first Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Society on 17 September 1934 as a remarkable event. In those dark years of fascist terror, the friendship society and other similiar societies formed afterwards turned into focal points for popularizing the achievements of the first country with constructed socialism and for kindling love toward the Soviet people.

The nationwide striving and aspiration toward strengthening Bulgarian-Soviet relations emerged with special force during the so-called Sobol action of signing a treaty on mutual assistance with the USSR. During the years of World War II our people, inspired by the heroism and selflessness of the Soviet people and led by the BCP, worthily fulfilled their patriotic and international duty in the struggle against capitalism and fascism.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov recalled that Bulgarian-Soviet friendship has deep roots in the history of our countries and peoples. It has been incorporated in the Legend of Uncle Ivan and the heroism of the ancient Russian heroes in liberating Bulgaria from the Ottoman yoke. This friendship strengthened even more in our common struggle for the defense of socialism. We do not forget the words of Georgi Dimitrov, that for us, the Bulgarians, friendship with the USSR is like sun and water for every living creature.

The consistent implementation of the Lenin April line of the BCP revealed new horizons for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and became an objective law and a vital necessity. Our people are firmly convinced that this is a friendship which has lasted centuries and will last centuries.

The BCP and CPSU have jointly worked out and are consistently implementing a course of comprehensive cooperation and the closest mutual contact between our parties, countries, and peoples. This is a new stage in developing Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, which already represents an all-state and all-people cause. Now this friendship is being expressed in the multilateral relations between Bulgarian and Soviet party, state, sociopolitical, scientific, creative, cultural-educationa, sports, and other bodies, organizations, and movements, and between fraternal okrugs, cities, and villages, and our countries' specialists and working people. We are happy that our children and young people are being educated in the ideas of our fraternity, and that the relations between Bulgarian and Soviet young people and between the Dimitrov and Lenin Komsomols are becoming ever stronger and more versatile.

The Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed, became an example of socialist internationalism in action. This was again confirmed in May of this year at the Moscow meeting with Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The main achievement which represents the efforts of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship movement is that our people's love for Bulgaria and for the USSR mutually supplement and enrich each other. These feelings are supported by the uniform peace-loving foreign policy of our states, conducted in a unity of action with the other countries of the socialist community and the whole of progressive mankind. These feelings are also expressed in our firm determination to defend and strengthen peace and increase the power of the Warsaw Pact as a reliable shield against the intentions of imperialism to kindle a new world war.

In his speech, Comrade Todor Zhivkov underlined the merits of the All-People Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and the okrug, city, and municipal committees which are further developing the precious patriotic and international traditions of the first societies of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, founded 50 years ago. Today, thousands of representatives of various generations and strata of the Bulgarian people are selflessly working in these societies and making a worthy contribution.

Our first party and state leader pointed out that the present decisive stage in constructing the developed socialist society also poses much higher requirements for the movement of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. He outlined ways of intensifying its activity in further implementing the course of comprehensive cooperation and mutual contact between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. He attributed great significance to disseminating and introducing leading Soviet experience in economy, scientific-technological progress, culture, education, and sport.

In conclusion, Comrade Todor Zhivkov wished all activists of the all-people movement of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship new successes.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CUBAN PARLIAMENTARY DELGATION

AU201814 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, received the Cuban parliamentary delegation visiting our country. The delegation is headed by Flavio Bravo, chairman of the National Assembly of the people's government.

Our first party and state leader most sincerely welcomed the guests on behalf of the Bulgarian party and state leadership, expressing his satisfaction at the fact that such an important and authoritative delegation from the island of freedom has come to visit our country. Comrade Zhivkov briefed the guests on our country's successes in building a developed socialist society and on the problems with which the Bulgarian people are now coping.

Flavio Bravo expressed gratitude for the support which Bulgaria is according to Cuba in building socialism and described his people's most recent achievements in the socioeconomic sector. He expressed his admiration at the development of industry and agriculture in our country.

During the meeting the two sides unanimously expressed the opinion that the international situation is extremely tense today. It was stressed that in order to preserve universal peace and to avert thermonuclear disaster, it is necessary to constantly consolidate friendship and cooperation among progressive forces on our planet.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR UN SESSION

AU201404 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs and head of the CSSR delegation to the 39th UN General Assembly session, departed yesterday [18 September] from Prague for New York. At the Ruzyne Airport he was seen off by Stefan Murin, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other executive staff member of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ANDREOTTI'S REMARKS 'STIR UP HORNETS' NEST'

AU190917 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Sep 84 p 7

[Juraj Bydzovsky commentary in "Foreign-Political Note" column: "Andreotti and the Hornet's Nest"]

[Text] As can be seen, Giulio Andreotti, Italian minister of foreign affairs, has succeeded in stirring up a hornet's nest. But what has he done, in fact, to make official West German circles attack him in such a manner? What has he said that has made Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl deem it necessary to declare that, allegedly, Andreotti's statements are "extremely startling" and "totally incomprehensible?"

He did not say much. Andreotti simply expressed the opinion that pan-Germanism does exist, and must be overcome; he called the existence of two German states a lasting one. Moreover, he stated that any attempt to evoke doubts about the validity of the Yalta Agreement is particularly dangerous.

But those to whom this applies are now raising their voices: people who persistently claim that "no revanchism exists" in the FRG, although revanchists' rallies, where one hears constant clamoring about the "Germans' right to their old fatherland" -- meaning in the CSSR and the PPR -- are registering a record attendance, this year, in particular; those who are imbuing this revanchism with an official character by their attendance, the way Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl did recently in Braunschweig; those who claim that the "German issue is open," like the ministers of the Federal Government; those who are proclaiming the need to "finally overcome Yalta"; and those who are complementing this concert by complaints that the surrounding world "does not understand" them and is doing them "an injustice."

Thus, for instance, FRG State Minister for Foreign Affairs Alois Mertes claimed on Saturday [15 September] that Czechoslovak information media are resorting to an unwarranted criticism of the Federal Government. But in the same breath he said that the Sudeten Germans "are bound in a special way to the CSSR as their old fatherland...and they could, and should, act as the interpreters of our Eastern neighbors." In other words, we are to be interpreted in the FRG by the revanchists who are calling us names.

In the eyes of the Federal Government, Andreotti's "sin" conspicuously resembles what is called "unwarranted criticism" on the pages of our press. This was commented on by Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the West German Bundestag SPD Group, who stated that Andreotti "had the courage to honorably and frankly say what our Western allies really think about the German issue."

Now the hornets are swarming and trying to teach him by all the stinging that something like that is just not done in this society....

EUROPEAN CATHOLICS MEET TO DISCUSS PEACE

AU190939 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Sep 84 p 2

[CTK report: "Peace Colloquium"]

[Text] Prague -- The realization of the political role of peace and the testimony of faith in secularized society are the topics of the 3-day Fourth International Theology Colloquium of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics (BK), which yesterday [17 September] opened in Prague. The CSSR's Pacem in Terris an association of Catholic Clergy, is hosting the meeting. In his welcoming address to 50 theologians from 13 countries of Eastern and Western Europe, Otto Hardtmuch Fuchs, BK Presidium chairman, stated, among other things, that the conference offers an extraordinary opportunity to expand and strengthen the credible peace service of Christianity for saving the endangered world. The main speech at the colloquium was delivered by Edvard Schillebeeck, doctor of theology from Nijmegan, Holland. The colloquium was also greeted by Lubomir Mirejovsky, doctor of theology and secretary general of the Christian Peace Conference. The participants in the colloquium will continue discussing -- at sessions and in working groups -- how to further intensify and activate the coresponsibility of Catholic Christians in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

CUNHAL, PCP DELEGATION SEEN OFF BY BILAK

LD201733 Prague CTK in English 1633 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sept 20 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party, led by its General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal, ended today its visit here at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

The Portuguese guests were seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak.

RING OF 53 'ORGANIZED' CURRENCY DEALERS ON TRIAL

AU200900 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 18 Sep 84 p 7

["RUP"-signed report]

[Text] Bratislava -- For the third consecutive week, the Bratislava City Court Senate, under the chairmanship of Dr L. Hudak, is dealing with the criminal activity of 53 persons charged with 12 different offenses. So far, hearings of 17 defendants have taken place, including the former head-waiter of the restaurant in the Bratislava Hotel, who is charged with foreign currency speculation and pandering. The gigantic scale of the defendants' criminal activity is borne out by the fact that the leader of the organized dealers and foreign currency speculators -- the former head-waiter of the Reduta restaurant -- was shown to have handled DM900,000, 2.8 million Austrian shillings, $120,000, more than 4 million forints, and tens of thousands in other currencies. In a Hungarian bank alone, he had a savings account of more than 1.1 million forints.

HUSAK PRESENTS JOURNALIST AWARDS, PRAISES MEDIA

LD201547 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] At the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the federal government and the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, the president of the republic awarded the Czechoslovak journalist prizes for 1984 on the occasion of this year's Day of Press, Radio, and Television.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, presented this highest evaluation of journalist work, with Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, present, to Otakar Svercina, director general of CTK; Dusan Rovensky, permanent foreign correspondent of RUDE PRAVO, and (Eduard Fasung), head of the department of agricultural and food policy of PRAVDA editorial board, for long years of politically involved journalist activities.

Comrade Husak cordially praised the involved work of the decorated and, at the same time, he thanked all the employees of the communications media for their active part in implementing the 16th CPCZ Congress program. The communications media, he said, influence millions of people every day. They influence their consciousness, actions, and decision-making. In their impact they constitute an important ideological instrument of the party in securing the tasks of both internal and foreign policies. The help win over the working people for responsible fulfillment of economic and social tasks. They share in deepening their patriotic and internationalist attitudes. Everyone's conscious participation in the contribution toward socialist construction, enthusiasm, and conviction with which to fight for the socialist ideals depends on how they understand the greatness of the revolutionary transformations and successes which socialism has achieved in our country and in the world, how they understand the broad, complicated nature of the problems which our society must solve at present and in perspective, how they can orient themselves in what is happening around us in the world, Comrade Husak added.

The socialist journalists, publications employees, and workers in the communications media must markedly contribute toward this effort for an active human relationship toward society, toward the policy of our party, and toward socialist construction, through their involved work, imbued with deep knowledge of the topics on which they write and talk, with the skill to present convincing arguments, to explain efficiently and in time the problems and tasks of the society.

At present, when the aggressive forces of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, are trying to achieve military-strategic supremacy over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries, to weaken the unity of the socialist community, to change the international correlation of forces in their favor and to gain world rule, the communications media's foremost task is to contribute vigorously toward the struggle which mankind wages with imperialism for maintaining and strengthening peace, against war, for improving the political atmosphere and relaxing tension, and for the peaceful cooperation of peoples. Together with revealing the dangerous course of the aggressive policy of imperialism, the explanation and popularization of the initiatives, proposals, and peace policy of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries, it is necessary to convince people that the present development of events can be halted and turned in the direction that would correspond to the desires of the peoples, provided there exists resolute and purposeful struggle of all the progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist, and peace forces. The thwarting of aggressive intentions and defending peace for the generations of today and the future is considered by us the foremost task of the present. We are bound to it also by the heritage of the national liberation struggle of our people, whose 40th anniversary of the culmination and liberation of our country by the Soviet Army we have entered.

In conclusion Gustav Husak, on the occasion of the Day of Press, Radio and Television, wished all the employees of the communications media many creative forces and successes in their meritorious work for the benefit of socialism.

Taking part in the festive act and in the meeting with the decorated were also Matej Lucan, deputy federal premier; Otto Cmolik, departmental chief of the CPCZ Central Committee; Zdenek Horeni, chief editor of RUDE PRAVO; Jan Risko, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists and director general of Czechoslovak Radio; and Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic.

STROUGAL PRESENTS AWARDS TO EX-UNITA CAPTIVES

LD201816 Prague CTK in English 1644 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sept 20 (CTK) -- President Gustav Husak has awarded distinctions for bravery to 45 Czechoslovak nationals, who fulfilled with honour their mission in the Angolan People's Republic and stood the difficult test of kidnapping and captivity, for their great moral strength, patriotism and internationalism. They received the distinctions from the hands of Premier Lubomir Strougal at Prague Castle today.

He appreciated their contribution to the economy of young Angola, which "will not be forgotten thanks to you, who had enough will to go to the difficult area and show heroism at a crucial moment."

He noted that since the start of the developing world's struggle for a better and more just order, Czechoslovakia has been at the side of all countries in which the people have taken public matters in their own hands. We help and cooperate wherever we can and wherever necessary, the premier said and added that Czechoslovakia's main aim is to contribute to the economic independence of young liberated states, also in such demanding conditions which are rather common than exceptional in these countries. Our attitude will continue to be the same in future, Lubomir Strougal said.

On March 12, 1983, sixty-six Czechoslovak citizens were taken captive by the UNITA [National Union for Total Independence of Angola] organization at the Alto Catumbela industrial complex in Angola. 21 children, 17 women and seven men were released on July 1, 1983, and 20 men one year later, on June 23, 1984. One of the men died during the group's [figure indistinct] km march and 700-km ride in a lorry through the jungle to an UNITA base.

Premier Strougal noted that throughout the time that the Czechoslovak citizens were held captive by UNITA, Czechoslovak leaders, especially the Communist Party general secretary and president, party and government bodies did everything to end their captivity. "Many prominent world leaders and the International Red Cross contributed to the final release of our citizens. They, too have our gratitude", the premier said.

By a moment of silence, the participants in the ceremony paid tribute to the memory of Jaroslav Navratil who did not return to his homeland.

Ladislav Janecek, expressing thanks for the distinctions, reiterated the men's and women's gratitude to Gustav Husak, party and state bodies and the public for what they had done for the release of the Czechoslovak experts and their return to their homeland.

SOLUTION TO ALCOHOLISM: PREVENTION, REPRESSION

AU190851 [Editorial Report] Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak on 18 September on page 4 carries a 1,000-word article by Vladimir Randus entitled "Today and Tomorrow." The article deals with the constituent session of the Slovak Anti-Alcoholism Board held in July, a new body set up to "intensify the struggle against the excessive and uncivilized consumption of alcohol." The session reportedly discussed reports by regional national committees and the Bratislava City National Committee on the state of the "struggle against alcoholism and other addictions" in individual parts of Slovakia.

According to the report of the West Slovak National Committee, a survey carried out in the region revealed that "39 percent of men and 13.8 percent of women of working age can be regarded as so-called problem drinkers"; that is, they are in danger of becoming alcoholics. According to this survey, the highest occurrence of "problem drinking" is among farmers where it is "almost 10 percent higher than among workers and 16 percent higher than among other employees."

Turning to the situation in Central Slovakia, Randus notes that, according to the regional national committee's report, in 1983 the per-capita consumption of "spirits and distillates" averaged 13.91 liters in the region. Although this was 1.17 liters less than in 1982, Randus adds, this decline was offset by the growing consumption of wine and beer. The proportion of criminal acts committed under the influence of alcohol is said to have reached 37 percent in Central Slovakia.

According to the report of the East Slovak National Committee, alcoholism and other addictions are considered "very serious" problems in the region. Despite "formidable efforts" exerted to deal with this "weighty social problem," the present situation is "f r more unfavorable than in 1982." In addition to the "alarming" impact of alcohol on crime and the divorce rate in the region, drinking on the job is also said to adversely affect accidents, disability, and productivity.

Randus concludes the article by saying: "After discussing the reports of individual regions, the session stressed that the solution to the present situation in the struggle against alcoholism lies in more effective prevention and in harsh repression by law-enforcing bodies and all other bodies and organizations whose duty it is to protect society against the negative consequences of alcohol."

POOR ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE FAULT OF MINISTRY

AU201243 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 19 September on page 4 carries a 2,000-word article by Stefan Ivancic, employee of the CPSL Central Committee, and Jozef Supsak, Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalist, entitled "Search for the Lost Breath." The article deals with the poor economic performance of the Tesla Bratislava enterprise, a producer of consumer electronics.

The article opens by saying that in the first 6 months of the year, the enterprise fell 5.3 percent short of its production plan, which represented a production shortage of Kcs12.12 million. Other crucial economic indicators also, remained unfulfilled. The plan of adjusted labor-added-value was fulfilled 97.64 percent; the profitability of production assets 75.24 percent; and the available working hours were used only 89.9 percent, 0.8 percent less than in the same period last year. The inventories of unfinished production amounted to Kcs12 million by the end of the first half-year, 50 percent more than the permitted limit. Moreover, the enterprise exhausted the entire annual limit of overtime work, which represented 4.12 percent of the hours worked.

The authors attribute Tesla's problems chiefly to supplier-user relations. They say: "Supplier-user relations remain some sort of a "babble" in which the suppliers and their consignees cannot find a common language. They had concluded and approved economic contracts among themselves, yet their nonfulfillment is staggering. It is as though the law of the jungle applied here, in which the stronger (in this case the supplier) wins and decides." Thus, in the January to July 1984 period, Tesla Hradec Kralove fulfilled its contract only 75.8 percent; Tesla Jihlava 75.3 percent; Tesla Piestany 81 percent; Tesla Lanskroun 78.2 percent; and the Kovo foreign trade organization 77.6 percent. The problems have been further aggravated by the uneven flow of some deliveries, which explains the poor utilization of working hours and simultaneous overtime work. According to the managers of the Bratislava enterprise, "the penalization of the nonfulfillers does not help; on the contrary, they take revenge in the form of the nondelivery, or delayed delivery, of further supplies."

Another "root of the stagnation of the enterprise's economy," according to the authors, is the "poor technological standard of production and the obsolescence of machinery and equipment." Tesla's economists have reportedly figured out that the value of machinery in the enterprise is only Kcs19,000 per employee. Ivancic and Supsak put the blame on the Bratislava plant's managers who "did not give much thought to the future of the production of modern customer electronics and permitted the emergence of a situation in which the enterprise lives on its substance [Podstata] in this area." They add, however, that the Tesla management has recently adopted a "program of modernization projects.

According to Engineer Rudolf Kaliarik, Tesla's chief designer of radio receivers, the plant's problems are also caused by the inadequate component basis of Czechoslovak electronics. He is quoted as having said: "Principled innovation requires time and a good component basis marked by a high degree of integration. It is here that a serious disharmony begins. In the CSSR it takes 4 to 5 years to innovate or develop integrated circuits, while we, the final producers, have 3-year innovation cycles. Another brake is the fact that our components lack the high level of integration of foreign components. While leading European companies can assemble a final product such as our hi-fi mini-set out of 300 to 350 components, we need as many as 1,000 components."

In concluding the article, the authors call on Tesla management to "improve labor organization and the steering of the production process" and on Tesla's general directorate and the Federal Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry to "offer the enterprise their helping hand as soon as possible." This should be all the easier, they say, as the problems in supplier-user relations -- the "most painful spot" in the economy of Tesla Bratislava -- are concentrated within a single sector, the Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry. In this connection, they quote Gustav Husak's concluding speech at the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee that "the great majority of shortcomings stem from inadequate managerial work. The fact that this often concerns enterprises that fail to fulfill their tasks on a long-term basis does no credit to the managerial activity of the pertinent ministers and general directors."

BRIEFS

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW PERUVIAN ENVOY — President Gustav Husak today received at Prague Castle, Carmela Aguilar Ayanz, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru to Czechoslovakia, who presented her credentials. During their meeting they stressed the proximity of views in the approach toward tackling the main problems concerning international relations, and the creation of conditions for further active cooperation of the two countries' peoples and for strengthening world peace. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 20 Sep 84 LD]

TV ON NATO, U.S. MILITARY EFFORTS IN FRG

DW210617 East Berlin Television Service in German 1925 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Karl-Eduard von Schnitzler's "Der Schwarze Kanal" program]

[Text] Fall is the time for maneuvers -- that is how it has always been. However, it may be that in earlier times when the soldiers went into exercises happily and accompanied by the music of brass bands, people perhaps gave too little thought to the subject -- thought that military exercise should evoke.

At the central scientific conference held on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of our Republic, it was stated that from the very beginning our country's peace policy has been based on a constitutional mandate. The basis for the founding of our peace state was the victory of the Soviet Army -- the Army of that very state that entered world history with the call to everyone: Make peace. Thus, during the current "Shield-84" exercise, soldiers of our National People's Army, together with their brothers-in-arms from the Soviet Union and the other allied armed forces, have impresively demonstrated the high level of combat strength and readiness of the Warsaw Pact armies. This guarantees that peace will be safeguarded and the protection of socialism in the future will be reliably ensured under all conditions.

Unfortunately, the NATO war exercises now beginning in the FRG -- exercises that envisage 24 multinational and unilateral exercises in the area of the European Command along the border with the socialist states of the coming months -- cannot be assessed the same way. According to a public announcement, more that 325,000 soldiers, including 17,000 U.S. soldiers airlifted across the Atlantic and 60,000 British soldiers transported to the continent by air and sea, will be practicing the forward defense of FRG territory. They are less interested in letting it become publicly known that rapid troop redeployments are part of NATO's aggressive strategy and that the FRG is endangered and will be misused not only as a main theater in war, but also as a transit country for missions to regions of war in the Third World. [Video shows clips from FRG television with a maneuver map from NATO headquarters and a report on General Roger's demand for greater cooperation by Europe in the area of conventional weapons].

Well, General Rogers was able to address this demand to his western allies because he had advance knowledge of the two reports the U.S. President submitted to the U.S. Congress on the principles of the NATO action program to further increase all of NATO's arsenals. Weapons of nuclear overkill and the perfection of long-range conventional weapons are part of the Rogers plan that have been known for many months already. Thus, it is not surprising that Bundeswehr Inspector General Altenburg has been working for more than a quarter of a year on a project about which the FRG television networks have the following to report: [Video shows clips from FRG television involving General Altenburg at a military ceremony and reportage on Bundeswehr plans for arms and equipment procurement]

So you see, they have again discovered gaps that need to be closed under all circumstances. This is the result of many CIA fabrications: the bomber gap, the missile gap, the tank gap the naval gap, and so on. The purpose of all this is to destroy the existing approximate military-strategic balance so as to obtain military superiority. However, this superiority is at odds with the principle of equality and equal security. According to this principle, peace is possible only if we recognize and acknowledge that our own security interests and our own right to security cannot be based on the insecurity of the other side. This is the basis of all our proposals coming from Moscow, Warsaw, Prague, and Berlin. We do not want military supeiority, but equality and equal security. Whoever wants more, wants insecurity.

In this respect, there are a few obvious hard facts. With about 5,000 nuclear warheads in approximately 150 depots, the FRG has the world's greatest density of nuclear weapons. NATO's most powerful weapons are deployed in the FRG, and the FRG is the only country that has subordinated all of its combat forces to NATO even in peace time. This allegedly provides the guarantee that there will be no unilateral military action by the FRG. Nevertheless, the 25 Bundeswehr generals and admirals in NATO's top command positions and top military echelons exert influence on NATO's policies, military strategy, weaponry, and target planning.

Just a few weeks ago, there was a change after Gen Rogers had his disagreeable deputy Kiessling removed. [Video shows clips from FRG television on General Mack's appointment as Gen Rogers' deputy and a subsequent interview by Mack.] Springer's DIE WELT wrote triumphantly that the entire spectrum of nuclear weapons is now subordinated to Hans-Joachim Mack, NATO deputy commander for Europe. This means that a Bundeswehr general has a say in matters ranging from target planning to the determination of the nuclear requirements of NATO forces. His field of responsibility also includes chemical, electronic, and naval warfare. In Springer's opinion, this means that the FRG can exert its influence on all levels of nuclear planning. This is one exceptional case where there is no call to disbelieve Springer.

However, to get back to Ronald Reagan's two reports to Congress. Washington is demanding that its allies increase their arms budgets by 7 percent a year from 1985 to 1990. Now at the beginning of the NATO exercises, NATO supreme Commander Rogers has restated this demand. Last week, the Bundestag decided on 3.5 percent, not including covert arms expenditures. DKP Chairman Herbert Mies has urgently warned against provocative FRG contributions to the stepped-up enlargment of NATO forces, and SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has declared that East-West relations cannot be further developed fruitfully without dealing with the basic problem between the blocs -- missile armament and the stalled disarmament negotiations.

However, there are forces that obviously have other ideas. [Video shows clips from FRG television about a belt of conventional explosive barriers in the FRG and graphs illustrating a such a system.] Friendly allies, indeed. That is how I have always visualized a protective power. In his reports to Congress, the leader of this protective power, always good for a joke, expressly demanded in the area of the further increase of all arsenals that his NATO allies create a modern potential for chemical weapons as well. This means poison gas.

Dear viewers, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU -- published along the Main River and not the Oder River -- is not particularly friendly to us. Yet on 13 September, it carried an editorial that called this demand by Reagan mad. It recalled that as late as last April, this same Reagan had presented a draft agreement on the ban of chemical weapons. FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU also draws attention to the fact that NATO has not even included chemical weapons in its defense planning, and thus the huge quantity of U.S. chemical agents on FRG territory is not part of the NATO arsenal. People are obviously shocked by such brothers-in-arms. This is why FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU asks: What actually has to happen before the European NATO countries put a stop to Reagan's mad ideas?

There is no doubt that we have happy and unhappy memories -- the first and only atomic bombs were dropped by the United States on Hiroshima and Nagasaki; phosphorus, napalm, and poison gas used against Korea and Vietnam on the orders of the Pentagon; NATO nuclear war exercises against targets in neutral Finland as revealed by former Norwegian Army Major Einar (Edvardson) at a Nordic peace conference.

U.S. nuclear war planning has no regard for neutral states in Europe. This is what U.S. General (Abrams) disclosed in an interview with the Vienna DIE PRESSE. And NATO Supreme Commander Rogers says: After all, the U.S. troops are not here out of charity for the Europeans; they are here because vital U.S. interests are also defended along the intra-German border. Is all this part of man's tragic confusion, as FRG television calls it?

So we will have military exercises along our borders for weeks to come. What was it that Erich Honecker wrote in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 6 September? The world must not be turned into a nuclear inferno. Above all, the approximate military-strategic balance, which the most aggressive circles of NATO and, in particular, of the United States are seeking to destroy, must be preserved. Because of this balance — one of the most significant achievements of socialism — it has been possible for Europe to enter the 40th year after the end of World War II in peace. The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community have repeatedly proved to be the strongest and most influential bastion in this struggle. The people of our country understand very well that they are best serving the safeguarding of peace by further strengthening the GDR overall and that they are thus contributing to the consolidation of the international position of socialism.

Dear viewers, for the benefit of the Americans and of the friends of their political and military leadership, I would like in conclusion to quote the admonition contained in George Washington's farewell address to the nation published in 1796: Peaceful relations with the rest of the world! At the moment, the U.S. capital hardly deserves to bear Washington's name.

AXEN, WILLY BRANDT DISCUSS RELATIONS IN BONN

LD202248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2330 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn, 20 Sep (ADN) — Willy Brandt, SPD chairman, had a talk in Bonn on Thursday evening with Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Hermann Axen conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which Willy Brandt reciprocated with thanks. The two men talked for an hour about the state and development of SED-SPD relations, the current talks on creating a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe and topical questions concerning peace and the overcoming of the danger of nuclear war. The talk passed in an open and businesslike atmosphere.

This evening Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the SPD Executive Committee and member of the Bundestag SPD Group, gave a dinner at the Steingenberger Hotel for the representatives of the SED Central Committee now visiting Bonn.

SED, SPD TALKS CONTINUE ON BANNING CHEMICAL ARMS

LD201724 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1422 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn, 20 Sep (ADN) -- Talks began in the offices of the SPD Executive Committee in Bonn on Thursday between representatives of the SED Central Committee and the SPD Executive Committee on issues relating to a ban on chemical weapons and the creation of the chemical weapon-free zone in Europe. This continues the talks between groups of experts from both sides in Berlin in July.

On the SED side, the talks were attended by: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Uschner, departmental deputy head in the SED Central Committee; and Professor Dr Karlheinz Lohs, director of the research center for chemical toxicology at the GDR Academy of Sciences. On the SPD side: Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the SPD Executive Committee and member of the Bundestag; Karsten D. Voigt, member of the SPD Executive Committee and Bundestag SPD Group; and Hermann Scheer, member of the Bundestag. The talks are taking place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

TRANSPORT UNION CONCLUDES SEVERAL-DAY FRG VISIT

LD202038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1644 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn, 20 Sep (ADN) -- A delegation of the Transport and Telecommunications Union of the GDR, headed by its chairman Karl Kalauch, ended a visit of several days to the FRG as guests of the railway workers' union.

In a joint press statement, the two delegations expressed their concern about the present international situation and declared their support for peace initiatives aimed at arms control and disarmament according to the criteria of balance and mutuality. They agreed that specific steps toward arms limitation and disarmament both of nuclear and conventional weapons are of great importance for international detente and securing world peace.

Both trade unions declared their determination to actively help bring about a change toward detente and cooperation in international developments. They spoke in favor of the solution of all disputes through negotations without resort to any threat or use of military force.

HONECKER RECEIVES CULTURAL WORKERS AT RECEPTION

Honecker, Artists Hold Talks

LD201931 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1303 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- On Thursday, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received outstanding representatives of the cultural life of the Republic in the offices of the Central Committee. The reception was attended by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Central Committee members Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister of culture, and Ursula Ragwitz, head of the Central Committee Culture Department. In an open comradely discussion, the president of the cultural league, the presidents of GDR artists' unions and the Academy of Arts and representatives of the entertainments arts and popular art reported on the rich cultural creation to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

Erich Honecker thanked the cultural and intellectual workers for the wide-ranging activities of their unions and academies, which he saw as an expression of a firm relationship of trust and deep alliance with the working class and developing socialist national culture.

Honecker Addresses Workers

LD201638 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1327 GMT 20 Sep 84

["Erich Honecker Speech at Reception for Cultural Workers" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a speech at the reception. The text of the speech follows:

Dear friends and comrades: I want to thank most cordially the president of the Cultural League, the Academy of Arts, the Artists' Associations, and the representatives of the entertainment and amateur artists in the GDR for their interesting report. They paint an impressive picture of the great results that artists and cultural workers are achieving in preparation forthe 35th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR.

On the occasion of this anniversary we can draw up a successful balance sheet of developments in all areas of our socialist society. Under the leadership of the SED, the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil has become a politically stable, economically strong, globally recognized state of peace and human dignity. In a historically short period of time the antifascist democratic changes were made the foundation of socialism were created, the socialist relations of production were brought to victory, and the development of the advanced socialist society was started in one single revolutionary process. This is a mighty task in which the artists and cultural workers also play their part.

At all times in the 35-year history of our socialist state the artists and cultural workers have proved themselves to be true and reliable allies of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party. The result of the joint work has been the development of the socialist German national culture which belongs to GDR's international respected gains.

More than ever before it becomes clear, in a time of such a danger to peace, that the national culture of the GDR is profoundly a culture of peace, of humanism and of international understanding. Right from the start of the antifascist democratic renewal and the socialist development of our culture and art was characterized by the obligation that a war must never again emanate from German soil. This obligation also contains the legacy of those German writers and artists who fought against fascism and war on many fronts with their art, their political word and with a weapon in their hand. Their active participation in the antifascist resistance in illegality, in the prisons and concentration camps of the Gestapo, in the liberation struggle in Spain, in the great patriotic war of the Soviet people, remains unforgotten.

The artistic and cultural achievements created on the soil of our socialist state are a passionate appeal for peace at all times. Everyone can clearly recognize the quarter that threatens world peace today. It is the most aggressive force of the United States and NATO indulging in a policy of arms drive and confrontation and stoking conflicts in all parts of the world.

It is therefore of great significance that artists and cultural workers are making their important contribution in the struggle against the preparation of nuclear genocide.

I am thinking of the readings by writers, poster and graphic art displays of the visual artists, peace manifestations of the theater workers, and peace projects of the amateur artists. With their numerous activities the GDR's artists and cultural workers are affirming that socialism and peace form an indivisible unity.

We are resolved to continue to do everything to secure peace. The most important thing is and remains strengthening our socialist social order, securing our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and constantly firmer anchoring the GDR in the socialist community of states.

The 35 years of the GDR are 35 years of closest friendship with the Soviet Union. This is true of all areas of our socialist development. The history of our socialist national culture from the start is a history of fruitful cooperation with the arts and culture of the Soviet Union. Herein the work of Soviet cultural officials forms an especially praiseworthy chapter.

Here I particularly recall Aleksandr Dymshits and Sergey Chulyanov. Generations of young people have been eternally influenced in their thinking and actions, following the smashing of fascism through their contact with the significant works of Soviet literature and art. The first performance of the Aleksandrov ensemble on the steps of the destroyed Schauspielhaus, which within a few days will be festivally reopened, has remained firm in the memory of many citizens in our country. Works of Soviet literature and art have a firm place in the spiritual and cultural life of the workers in our country. This is true for novels and short stories as well as for films, plays and other artistic works.

Relations between the artists associations and the artistic and cultural institutions of our country are manifold. It fills us with great pleasure that GDR culture days will take place in the USSR to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of our socialist state. I am sure that these events, like the USSR culture days which we will be holding in the GDR in May 1985, will contribute to further deepening the friendship between our peoples.

The reports we heard today clearly express the fact that the socialist national culture of the GDR is a deeply democratic culture. It bears the imprint of the goals and ideals of the working class, of its scientific worldview and the maxims of its way of life, and is developing into a culture of the entire working people. With the consistent implementation of the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy we have made good progress in raising the material and cultural standard of living for the working people.

Growing demands for quality and effectiveness of socialist culture and art arise from the requirements of the struggle for the implementation of our economic strategy. It makes great demands on the working people's creativity, working morale and desire to achieve. It demands further increase in the level of education of the working people, especially youth, and the fashioning of a way of life filled with culture. As the cultural league documents, the readiness of many people to play an active part in intellectual and cultural life is noticeably growing. Indeed, socialist culture can only be a culture created for the people and by the people. We experienced this at the National Youth Festival, in the success of which artists and cultural workers played a large part. This was also apparent at the 20th Workers' Festival in Gera this year.

The masses have indeed won broad access to the treasures of culture and art. Not the least thanks goes to the media, in which acquaintance with these treasures has become an everyday affair. The traditional cultural needs have also developed further.

This is particularly true of reading. Whereas in 1949 around 2,000 titles in 33.4 million copies were published by GDR publishing firms, in 1983 the figures were almost 6,400 titles in 141.4 million copies. What also speaks of the growing eagerness to read is that our country's 32,000 libraries last year registered 113 million borrowings. Over a third of the citizens of the GDR are regular users of these institutions. The same could also be said about other areas, although we do not wish to overlook that the available possibilities are in some places not yet sufficiently utilized. It is necessary to create everywhere a rich and stimulating intellectual and cultural life which does justice to the further expression of the socialist way of life.

The formation of our socialist national culture took place and is taking place in constant conflict with the ideology and policy of the ruling classes of imperialism, especially of the FRG. This ideological struggle has become sharper. It is impossible to overlook the fact that missile deployment is linked with increased activity by the revanchist extremists in the FRG. The ideologists and politicians of the ruling circles babble about an alleged unity of German history and culture, which they want to use for "keeping the German question open." But the so-called German question has long been answered by history. There are two German states, the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG. The opposing social systems also determine the different character of culture in the two German states.

Socialist national culture, which continues the best traditions of the humanist culture of the German people, is developing in the GDR. The guest performances of our world famous soloists, theaters, and orchestras, as well as the best achievements of the visual arts and other artistic spheres, demonstrate the high quality and influence of our socialist art and culture.

Worldwide recognition is given to what we are doing for the preservation and dissemination of the humanist cultural heritage. I should only like to mention the Martin Luther celebrations, the commemorations of Goethe and Schiller, and the forthcoming commemorations of Johann Sebastian Bach, Georg Friedrich Handel and Heinrich Schuetz.

Recently, the GDR has shown itself to be a worthy host to a number of important international congresses and conferences. Foreign guests have confirmed again and again that the GDR is a country that fosters culture and is always open to real achievements. Cultural and artistic achievements of other countries have their place in the cultural life of our Republic as long as they do not violate our principles of peace, humanism, democracy, anti-imperialist solidarity and real socialism. Our international cultural exchanges also serve for securing peace.

The alliance of the working class with the cultural workers is an inexhaustable source of strength for the successful development of our socialist national culture. This alliance has a long history. The very founders of our scientific view of the world, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, persuaded many artists and cultural workers to be passionate comrades of the working class. In the struggle against fascism and war, the Communist Party of Germany created a broad alliance with humanist and democratic writers and artists which was continued and given new content after the smashing of fascism. The Eighth SED Congress and the sixth session of the Central Committee that followed it did a great deal for strengthening this alliance, and led to a higher quality trust, creative cooperation between the working class and the artists and cultural workers.

We respect and cherish the artists and cultural workers as active and reliable colleagues in the shaping of developed socialist society. We are always full of respect and understanding for their creative struggle to achieve richness of ideas and artistic mastery. This by no means rules out critical discussion of views and phenomena which do not do justice to the standards expected of socialist realist literature and art. Such discussions should be normal practice in the artists' unions. We also expect greater efficiency from literary and art criticism, which should stimulate public discussion of art even further.

I have noted with great interest that the Academy of Arts devoted its latest meeting to the subject "reality and realism." I should like to pose the question: What sort of art do we need in the struggles of our age? Our age needs works of art that strengthen socialism, make us aware of the beauty and greatness of what has been achieved -- often with difficulty -- works of art that have as their focus the active, involved hero, the working class and its representatives. There is an inexhaustible reservoir for artistic creativity, for imagination and invention in the discovery and shaping of the great changes in the life of our people and of the individual, of what we have achieved and what remains to be done. Here there is great scope for achievements in our socialist realist art, achievements that cannot be replaced either by science or by journalism.

Of course, particularly in this age of struggle, one needs a firm ideological stance to do this. The position of our observer or critic of our society cannot do justice to this. Only the position of an active fighter, of a passionate committed person can fulfill the responsibility of a socialist artist. It is good to know that the artists' unions are devoting special attention to the fostering of young artists. Each generation comes to socialism along its own particular path. The young generation of artists was born and grew up within socialism. It will continue the work of those who initiated the development of our socialist national culture. It takes its place at the side of those who today determine the high standards of that culture. Thus we can justly say that the socialist national culture of the GDR is already the work of several generations.

Allow me to thank the members of the Cultural League, the Academy of Art, the artists' unions, all the artists and cultural workers of the GDR once again for their achievements and to wish them much success in their artistic creation and cultural work.

STOPH, BCP'S FILIPOV SPEAK AT DINNER IN BERLIN

Stoph's Toast

AU191348 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 84 p 4

[Toast by Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, at dinner for Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in Berlin on 17 September]

[Text] Dear Comrade Grisha Filipov, dear Bulgarian comrades and friends: I once again welcome you most cordially to the GDR. We are sincerely pleased at your visit and wish you a pleasant stay.

I am certain that our renewed meeting will be a successful contribution to further developing and intensifying fruitful cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It fills us with particular pleasure, dear Comrade Filipov, that your visit of friendship to our country takes place at a significant time for both our parties, states, and peoples.

Successful Balance on the Great Jubilees

Only a few days ago, the fraternal Bulgarian people celebrated the 40th anniversary of their socialist revolution. Within a historically short period the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in firm affinity with the USSR and the other fraternal states and due to the industriousness and creativity of its working people, developed into a flourishing socialist state with highly developed industry and modern agriculture. With great pleasure and sympathy, our citizens are following the successful efforts of the Bulgarian working people in further implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

We in the GDR are also directly looking to an important jubilee. In only a few days we will celebrate the 35th anniversary of our Republic.

Our working people are looking upon the significant achievements of the first German worker-peasant state with justified pride. Led by the SED, they are working with creativity and great elan in the socialist competition in honor of the birthday of our Republic, to fulfill the demanding tasks set by the 10th congress.

Dear Bulgarian comrades and friends: The first talks we conducted today again illustrate the complete agreement of our views and aims. Our two people are linked by fraternal ties and equal interests, for which our unforgotten comrades Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck, Georgi Dimitrov and Vasil Kolarov had already worked.

We are united by the noble ideas of socialism, aimed at the well-being of our peoples and the joint striving for preserving and securing peace. The Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in Septmeber 1977 stands the test as a guideline for action to develop our relations more and more closely.

Decisive impetuses for the continuous intensification of the fraternal cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples always result from the meetings of Comrade Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov. We are serving the interests of our two peoples through the further purposeful implementation of the stipulations adopted as a result of these meetings. At the same time, we are contributing to strengthening the family of socialist peoples and to increasing the attraction of real socialism.

Economic Strength Increased Considerably

The results of our relations are good. In closest cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, we are able to considerably increase our economic potentials. Cooperation and specialization in important fields contribute to achieving many things faster and with less expenditure. Cooperation in science and technology, in the cultural field and in many other areas is intensive. The mutual exchange of experiences in further shaping the developed socialist society is of great importance. Thus, time and again, every day, socialist internationalism shows its inexhaustible vital strength in our cooperation.

Dear Bulgarian comrades and friends: We are living at a time of aggravated international tensions, caused and constantly fanned by the most aggressive cirlces of imperialism. Since the end of World War II, peace has never been so endangered as today. With their unbridled intensive armament and confrontation policy the United States and NATO are striving to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact. In the interest of peace, this must not be permitted.

Therefore the main direction of our foreign policy will continue to be: to contribute to strengthening of the community of socialist states, its unity and cohesion.

Of greatest importance is the joint action by all forces who are aware of their responsibility and prepared for understanding to stop the arms race, return to a climate of international detente and security, and develop peaceful cooperation among all states. A realistic concept for this is contained in the documents adopted by the leading representatives of the participating states of the Warsaw Pact in Prague and Moscow as well as in the declaration of the CEMA summit meeting. These proposals of our alliance are still on the table. Already today they have reached millions of people in the world and increasingly determine these peoples' actions. Influential politicians in the capitalist states, among them those who belong to NATO, also cannot escape their influence.

No Reasonable Alternative to Constructive Dialogue

The knowledge is growing without bounds that particularly in the present aggravated international situation there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence and constructive dialogue. The GDR sees its particular historic responsibility in doing everything in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community to ensure that never again does a war emanate from German soil. We are guided by this in our practical policy and it is in this spirit that we are interested in all possible progress.

Dear Comrade Grisha Filipov, dear comrades and friends, I ask you to raise your glasses with me and drink:

-- to the firm, inseparable friendship and fraternal cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples;

-- to the tested Marxist-Leninist militant community between the SED and the BCP as well as to the well-being of their leading representatives, Comrades Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov;

-- to the indestructible fraternal allinace with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, to further successes in our joint struggle for peace and socialism;

-- to your health, dear Comrade Grisha Filipov;

-- to the well-being of all Bulgarian comrades and friends present here.

Filipov's Speech

AU191033 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Sep 84 p 5

[Speech given by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at 17 September dinner in Berlin given in his honor by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Stoph, dear friends from the GDR, comrades: Please allow me on behalf of the comrades who are accompanying me and on my personal behalf to most cordially thank the GDR Government and you personally, Comrade Stoph, on the invitation to visit your country, and on the warm hospitality given to us.

We feel we are among close and good friends here on the fraternal GDR soil. In this cordial atmosphere our joint aspiration toward new and more perfect forms of mutual cooperation will no doubt render good results.

The relations and cooperation between our countries and peoples have deep roots. These roots are vested in the history of the revolutionary struggles of the Bulgarian working class against capitalism and fascism and in the joint struggle for constructing socialism. They are firmly based on the unity of our goals and tasks solved by us while constructing the developed socialist society; the fraternal friendship and indestructible unity of our two countries with the countries of the socialist community, and first of all, the USSR; the loyalty of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism; and the legacy of the loyal sons of the two peoples -- Georgi Dimitrov and Ernst Thaelmann. Our friendship and cooperation are constantly stimulated by the meetings and talks of our first party and state leaders, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker. The visit of the Bulgarian party-state delegation in Berlin in June 1983, gave a strong impetus to developing Bulgarian-GDR relations.

The "Basic Trends on Expanding and Strengthening Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation and Further Developing Socialist Economic Integration Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR for the Period Until 1990 and After," which were signed during that visit, are a broad basis for comprehensively developing the ascending relations between our countries. The implementation of the "Basic Trends" will elevate our countries' cooperation to a new and higher level.

Now, after the Moscow summit of the CEMA member-countries, there are new and increasingly favorable conditions for achieving these high goals. We believe that the decisions adopted at that summit have a historic significance for developing the socialist community and the entire world revolutionary process. There is no doubt that they will give a powerful impetus to further developing cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR. Our task now is to make new and concrete steps for the practical realization of the agreements and decisions that have been adopted.

Esteemed Comrade Stoph, dear GDR comrades: I am pleased to express my satisfaction with the fact that our meeting is taking place in the days immediately preceding your glorious anniversary -- the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

Our people are noting with happiness the remarkable successes of the working people of the first state of the German workers and peasants, achieved under the SED leadership in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. Today the GDR is a socialist state with a great international authority and highly developed economy, science, and culture. We know well and highly value your achievements as well as your country's contribution to the struggle against imperialism and war. From the bottom of our hearts we wish the GDR people new and even greater successes in constructing the developed socialist society.

Because of a fortunate historical coincidence, 1984 is a festive and jubilee year for you and for us as well. Less than 10 days ago our people, united and rallied around the general April line of the BCP, marked the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria with worthy labor deeds. Our country's economy is developing at a steady pace and the prosperity of the people is constantly increasing. We owe our successes to the tested and wise leadership of the BCP, the heroic work of our people, and the close cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, and, first, of all, the USSR.

In March of this year we held the BCP National Conference, which dealt with the issue of quality. Today the Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian people are working tirelessly for putting into effect the long-range program on improving quality, adopted by the conference, in accordance with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress on a general intensification, in the name of Socialist Bulgaria's further prosperity.

Comrades: Our meeting is taking place at a time when the international situation is very tense. The reactionary imperialist circles, and first of all the United States, are conducting a policy of confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist states, implementing huge military programs, continuing the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European states, which began late last year, and are constantly creating new hotbeds of tension. The advocates of military adventures must know, however, that the socialist countries will not allow the military balance to be upset and will decisively struggle against the imperialist policy that is leading the world toward the precipice of a thermonuclear war. The responsive measures, adopted by the USSR, CSSR, and GDR, which we fully support, are an answer to this policy.

Loyal to its peace-loving policy and in accordance with the coordinated positions of the countries of the socialist community, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is making its contribution to decreasing international tension. Our proposals on turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and on establishing good-neighborly relations among the Balkan states, are serving the cause of peace and peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation.

We are convinced that there is a possibility to improve the international situation. The road toward such improvement has been repeatedly shown by the Warsaw Pact member-states. The numerous constructive Soviet proposals on stopping the arms race in all areas, and the appeal of the Warsaw Pact member-states to the NATO member-countries to conclude a treaty on mutual nonuse of force and maintenance of peaceful relations, are aimed at this very humane goal. The most recent Soviet proposals to the U.S. Administration on stopping the arms race in space, confirmed once again in the answers of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko to the questions of PRAVDA of 1 September, are convincing proof of the peaceful will of the USSR and the other fraternal countries.

Our countries have never spared and will not spare in the future their efforts to improve the international situation. This is the goal of our common action, and clear and constructive position at the Stockholm conference. Decreasing military confrontation, creating an atmosphere of better mutual confidence, and improving the international climate -- these are the goals which must be attained by this forum.

Esteemed Comrade Stoph, comrades: Allow me in conclusion to express my satisfaction with the total unity of our positions and evaluations of all questions that have been discussed by us. Allow me to impart my confidence that our present talks will give a new impetus to further dynamically developing relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, and to our further fruitful cooperation.

I propose a toast:

-- To the socialist progress of the GDR, to the happiness and well-being of its working people!

-- To the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, and to our friendship with the great USSR and the countries of the socialist community!

-- To the triumph of peace and socialism!

-- To the health of our first party and state leaders, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker!

-- To the health of our kind host, Comrade Willi Stoph!

-- To the health of all those attending this dinner!

-- Cheers!

STOPH MEETS WITH CUBAN ENERGY OFFICIAL

LD201941 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- Fraternal relations between the GDR and Cuba have developed in an all-round successful way. This was stated during a talk in Berlin on Thursday by GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph and the vice president and chairman of the National Energy Commission of Cuba, Joel Domenech. They expressed particular satisfaction about the high level of mutual economic relations. They assessed the progress in the all-pound strengthening of their countries, which both directly confront imperialism, as an important contribution to the securing of peace.

Both politicians had a detailed exchange of views on the rational use of fuels. They stressed that the rational use of energy in all sectors plays a key role in the securing of growth in output.

MITTAG HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBAN CP CC OFFICIAL

LD171946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) -- The friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Cuba are becoming steadily closer. This is of topical importance, especially in the sense of the increased struggle against U.S. imperialism's peace-endangering course and to further strengthen the force of socialism and peace. This was emphasized by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in a talk with Lazaro Vazquez Garcia, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Camaguey province leadership, on Monday in Berlin. Guenter Mittag spoke about the GDR workers' numerous efforts in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the Republic. In this connection he underlined the continuously increasing significance of socialist economic integration and close economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR, as was decided at the economic meeting of the CEMA countries at the highest level.

Lazaro Vazquez Garcia emphasized the successful development of friendly bilateral relations, particularly in regard to economic cooperation. He praised the direct cooperation between the GDR and Cuba in construction of industrial projects -- in the food and luxury food industries, for example -- in Cuba.

TALKS IN TEHRAN END, STRESS INDUSTRIAL TIES

LD202041 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1914 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, 20 Sep (ADN) -- Economic talks between the GDR and Iran ended in Tehran on Thursday.

In the course of the negotiations, Dr Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery construction, met with Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hossyn Musavi-Khamene'i, several ministers and with other public figures. The talks took place in an open and constructive atmosphere. The served to expand bilateral relations, particularly the shaping of agreements reached during economic talks in Berlin in August. Both sides paid tribute to the results achieved in economic cooperation and stressed their interest in developing industrial cooperation.

SCHUERER MEETS ROMANIAN PLANNING OFFICIAL

AU190817 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15/16 Sep 84 p 4

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [14 September] Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Council Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, met for friendly talks with Ion Ceausescu, member of the Government of the SR of Romania, minister-state secretary and chairman of the Planning Committee of the SR of Romania. Central to the talks were measures for the further implementation of the coordination of the national economic plans of the two countries for the 1986-90 period. The two sides agreed, in keeping with the economic potential and requirements of the two countries, to further continue and deepen their relations in science, technology, and production with a high degree of efficiency and for the mutual benefit. In doing so, in the foreground are joint ventures based on a division of labor in the metallurgical and chemical industries and in machine building, intensified cooperation in surface mining equipment, the manufacture of camera lenses, and in selected consumer goods.

The meeting took place in an open-minded and cordial atmosphere. Participating in it were Rudolf Heinze, deputy chairman of the State Plannning Commission, and Gheorghe Caranfil, ambassador of the SR of Romania to the GDR.

EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS BULGARIAN COUNTERPART

LD162300 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Margot Honecker, GDR education minister, received her Bulgarian counterpart, Professor Aleksandur Fol, for a talk. They exchanged experiences concerning school education. During his visit the guest is also to visit educational and vocational education institutions in Berlin and Potsdam Bezirke.

MPR FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS, ENDS TOUR

Dugersuren Meets Fischer

AU201222 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Sep 84 p 6

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The ministers for foreign affairs of the GDR and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], Oskar Fischer and Mangalyn Dugersuren, continued their official talks Tuesday. As at their meeting in 1982 in Ulaanbaatar, they devoted particular attention to the two countries' contribution to implementing the coordinated foreign policy line of the states of the socialist community in the struggle for securing peace. In view of the clearly increased nuclear threat to the life of all peoples through the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the ministers noted, the struggle for reducing the danger of war, the return to the path of detente, and the conduct of an active political dialogue were of great importance.

In the morning, the guest and his entourage made a tour of the city and demonstrated interest in the building activity and in the reconstruction of old residential areas in the GDR capital. The wife of the foreign minister, Suhbaataryn Naran visited the sport and recreation center and the house of fashion.

Foreign Minister Ends Visit

LD201715 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1357 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren ended his official visit to the GDR on Thursday. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave him a cordial send-off. This morning, Mangalyn Dugersuren visited the Palace of the Republic on Marx-Engels Square in Berlin and the television tower.

HERRMANN RECEIVES ARGENTINE CP DELEGATION

LD201725 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Argentina Central Committee is at present learning about GDR developments and policy. The delegation, headed by Fernando Nadra, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the Central Committee, had a meeting on Thursday with Joachim Herrmann, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

Joachim Herrmann informed the guests about the initiatives of the workers of the GDR to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the state. Citizens from all sections of society are working actively in the strengthening of the socialist fatherland and see in this their contribution to the consistent pursuance of the policy for the good of the people and the preservation of peace, Herrmann said.

Fernando Nadra reported on the efforts of the Argentine Communists and other democratic forces to secure constitutional conditions, to tackle the most urgent social problems in the interests of the workers, and to rebuff the U.S. policy of blackmail and interference against his country. In this connection, he spoke about the policy of the Communist Party of Argentina for the creation of the active unity of the workers' movement, which was of fundamental importance for the national and social liberation of the country.

SED CC BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO CPSU'S GRISHIN

AU191422 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings address signed by Erich Honecker, its general secretary, to Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow gorkom:

Dear Comrade Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin: I convey to you cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on your 70th birthday on behalf of the SED Central Committee, its Politburo, as well as on my own behalf.

As a member of the leadership of the party of Lenin and first secretary of the party organization of the USSR capital over many years, the heroic city of Moscow, you enjoy high respect among the communists and all the people of the GDR.

We particularly highly value your internationalist attitude and your great contribution to strengthening and intensifying the militant alliance between the SED and CPSU, the GDR and USSR. We wish you, dear Viktor Vasilyevich, many years of successful work to the benefit of our joint communist cause, health, and well-being.

Berlin (ADN) -- At the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, awarded Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow gorkom, the Karl Marx Order.

SED CC GREETINGS TO JAMAICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY

AU201403 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee sent the following telegram signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to the delegates of the 46th annual conference of the People's National Party of Jamaica [PNP]:

The SED Central Committee conveys cordial greetings to the delegates of the 46th annual conference of the PNP.

Your conference is taking place at a time when the threat to peace and the peoples' security, as demonstrated by the situation in the Caribbean area, has increased alarmingly due to the confrontation policy and intervention plans of the most aggressive circles of imperialism. Our party is deeply convinced that in this situation the active cooperation of all progressive and peace forces is of particular importance in the spirit of a peaceful coexistence policy.

We wish you, in solidarity and affinity, much success for your conference that is significant for the struggle of the working people of Jamaica.

STOPH RECEIVES UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE DELEGATES

AU191121 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15/16 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [14 September], Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR Council of Ministers chairman, received the heads of the delegations participating in the Conference of University Ministers of Socialist Countries. The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was also attended by the representatives of the fraternal parties that are members of the countries' delegations.

During the meeting, the growing responsibility of science and university education in the present aggravated international class struggle between socialism and imperialism was stressed. In all socialist countries politically steadfast and technically highly qualified cadres are needed who use all their knowledge and skill for the further strengthening of socialism and, thus, for securing peace.

The participants in the meeting stressed the usefulness of the exchange of experiences and ideas on topical questions of education and political-ideological education of the students, and on the contents, forms, and methods of international cooperation in the university sector conducted during the conference. During the conference the certainty was expressed that the cooperation of the universities and technical schools of the socialist countries will contribute to strengthening the socialist community, and developing and utilizing its potential in each individual country.

Willi Stoph briefed the guests on the efforts of the working people of the Republic in preparing for the 35th anniversary of the GDR to strengthen their socialist state and thus the peace bastion on German soil.

TISCH ADDRESSES WFTU CONFERENCE IN BERLIN

LD202253 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1924 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- Averting of the danger of a nuclear inferno, reduction of international tensions and the securing of lasting peace were described by Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the GDR FDGB trade union organization as the most important task in defending workers' interests. He was speaking today at a festive meeting attended by the participants of the Seventh International Professional Conference of the Workers in Commerce of the WFTU, to mark its 25th anniversary.

Harry Tisch said: "We are united in the persistent struggle to give the lives of the working people an ever better content. The fundamental precondition for this is preserving peace on a lasting basis." The FDGB is determined in its efforts, on the basis of the peace program of the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, to curb the arms race and to make arms limitation and disarmament possible according to the principle of equality and equal security. Today, more than ever what matters is that trade unions on all continents, irrespective of their orientation and international allegiance, should speak with one voice when vital issues of mankind are at stake.

"Let us intensify our efforts to implement the proposals made to the trade unions of the Western European countries contained in the documents relating to the discussions of the chairmen of the trade union headquarters of European socialist countries in Berlin and Prague." The seriousness of the international situation requires that all divisions should be put aside, and that which unifies us should be focused on. A significant step would be a world trade union conference on issues of peace and disarmament.

HAGER LECTURE OPENS PIECK COLLEGE STUDY YEAR

AU181404 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15/16 Sep 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ND) -- With the traditional introductory lecture on the subject "Marxism-Leninism -- the Scientific Ideology of the Workers Class and its Party," Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, opened the 36th GDR course of study and the 27th international course of study at the Wilhelm Pieck Youth College at Bogensee on Friday, before 600 students and staff members. At the beginning, Kurt Hager summarized the worldwide effect of the scientific ideology of the workers class in the 20th century.

He further stated: "In the Federal Republic the media, above all the Springer press, are pursuing a continuous inflammatory and slanderous campaign against socialism. The existence of a socialist state on German soil is a thorn in the flesh of the revanchist forces that have increased their activity in recent times. But to their regret, they have to take notice of the fact that, in the 35th year of its existence, the GDR is a politically stable and economically strong partner that cannot be unhinged. Under the leadership of the SED, in close alliance with the Soviet Union, and firmly rooted in the community of socialist states, the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin are implemented in the GDR, the developed socialist society is successfully being built."

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY FIGURES REPORTED

AU201330 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Vince Grolmusz: "Greater Concentration on Research and Development -- Almost 80,000 People Use More Than 20 Billion Forints for This Purpose"]

[Text] According to preliminary data from the Central Statistical Office (which can change in the course of the detailed processing of the data), the advancement of the domestic research and development base came to a sudden halt in 1983 with regard to supplies of personnel and material; concerning achievements, however, the advances continued.

Considerable research and development activity was going on in 1983 at more than 1,200 institutions, among them 70 research and development institutions, at almost 1,000 university research departments (faculties, and so on), at some 200 enterprises, and at 80 other institutions (mainly of public education). The number of institutions in the survey has decreased annually over recent years, partly because of the modernization of statistics, and partly because of the reorganization carried out in the major professional research and development institutes.

In 1983 there were 78,400 people working in the institutional network forming the research and development base. This staff represents 1.58 percent of active wage earners in the people's economy. The number of people employed here has been decreasing by 1.5-4.0 percent annually since 1980.

The number of researchers actually engaged in scientific research and development activity was 36,700 (47 percent of the entire staff) in 1983. Their work was aided by 28,100 assistant personnel (lab technicians and professionally trained workers), and 13,600 other support personnel. As the majority of the institutions in the survey do not deal with research and development as their main activity, staff devoted only part of their working time -- an average of 80 percent -- for research and development activity.

According to national data, a total of 20.5 billion forints was used for research and development purposes in 1983, of which 2.7 billion was for investment. This amount only slightly exceeded that of the previous year, and the volume of research and development investments has been decreasing annually since 1980. Compared to the national income produced, expenditure on research and development is 2.7 percent, and the proportion of research expenditure alone is about 1.2 percent. These proportions have been decreasing gradually over the past years.

Of running expenses, some 43 percent went to actual research (basic and applied research) in 1983; the remaining 57 percent covered the expenses of experimental development.

Research and development was financed by 75 percent from the technological development fund and 22 percent from the state budget. The remaining 3 percent came from other state funds and financial sources.

Research and development investments by the institutions covered by the statistics made up 76 percent of the abovementioned 20.5 billion (the Central Statistical Office annually publishes detailed data on this narrower sphere). Within the costs of research and development, costs for research alone were some 6.8 billion.

In this 5-year period, the activity of the research and development institutions aims basically at implementing the National Medium-Term Research and Development Plan. The fact that there has been a slight annual decrease in the number of subjectes covered per 100 research and development workers permits the conclusion that activity has become more concentrated. The fact that the number of published scientific works (books, professional journal articles) is increasing can also be considered as an achievement.

The research and development activity in the country is basically industry-centered, that is to say it mainly serves the development of industry. This shows that about half the employees of the research and development institutions surveyed, and more than half of their investments, are provided by research and development institutions operating under the control of the Ministry of Industry. At the same time, 45 percent of the total number of research and development institutions belong to the Education Ministry (mainly the faculties of institutions of higher education). Taking as a basis the narrower proportioning of research costs, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences directly administers almost half of the research activity.

Of the costs of research and development activity in 1983, 12 percent was for basic research, 31 percent for applied research, and 57 percent for experimental development. The present proportion for basic research, following a series of decreases in previous years, has been slightly increased.

FOREIGN MINISTER VARKONYI LEAVES FOR DENMARK

AU200904 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, leaves for an official visit to Denmark on Wednesday, 19 September, at the invitation of the Danish foreign minister, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen.

DOMESTIC TRADE TALKS WITH USSR UNDERWAY

LD201711 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Talks are getting underway in Budapest on the exchange of Hungarian-Soviet domestic trade assortments. The two ministers, Zoltan Juhar and Grigoriy Vashchenko, are discussing ideas valid until the end of the decade. Discussed at the talks will be the development of frontier trade, the strengthening of relations between department stores, and the kind of bilateral cooperation our country is able to establish with the individual (?Soviet) republics

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH NETHERLANDS 14 SEP

LD150908 Budapest MTI in English 1805 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 14 (MTI) — The 9th session of the Hungarian-Dutch joint cooperation committee ended in Budapest Friday with the signing of a protocol. It was established that over the recent period Hungarian export to the Netherlands has increased with the result that bilateral trade has become more balanced.

The committee held it favourable that Dutch firms are showing an increasing interest in the foundation of joint ventures with headquarters in Hungary. The first such venture, Agrovet, has been founded and talks on the foundation of further ventures are underway.

COMMENTARY CONTINUES ON PLANNED GROMYKO MEETINGS

Effect of Mondale Talks Viewed

AU200926 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Sep 84 p 7

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski Washington dispatch: "Gromyko Meeting Will Not Serve Reagan's Election -- Mondale Announces His Own Dialogue With USSR"]

[Text] On 16 September Walter Mondale, Democratic presidential candidate, announced that he would talk with A. Gromyko, Soviet deputy premier and foreign minister, during the 39th UN session in New York. This talk is to take place on 27 September, on the eve of the Gromyko-Reagan White House meeting.

Mondale said that he does not intend "to sub for the U.S. President in directing foreign policy," but that he wants "to express his own views on the seriousness of the present situation and on the need to resume working negotiations between the superpowers." He added that "should he be elected president, he would make efforts to bring about a prompt summit meeting and would freeze all nuclear tests and space armaments for 6 months in expectation of the USSR's positive response."

The people in the United States have received the announcement that Mondale would meet Gromyko as a denial of the rumors that the USSR is trying to "influence the U.S. elections." These rumors have been launched by the U.S. Administration, which has invited A. Gromyko to visit the White House. In their election campaign, the Republicans wanted to scotch the Democrat arguments that Reagan was unable to create conditions for a constructive dialogue between the superpowers. The Reagan-Gromyko talk was to be presented as a "feather in the cap of the present administration, which is able to demonstrate that the policy of strength in relations between the two superpowers can be successful." However, Mondale's meeting with Gromyko has dashed Reagan's plans. It has demolished the argument that the Soviet Union favors just one side in the elections and that it wants to influence the U.S. election campaign.

Leaving aside American speculations, which at times assume the form of mere sensationalism, let us view the expected results of the first dialogue between the superpowers after a break of many years. On 16 September, ABC television beamed a David Brinkley program to assess those results. Assistant State Secretary Richard Burt; Marshall Shulman, Soviet expert from Columbia University; and Stanislav Menshikov, representative of the CPSU Central Committee, who took part in this program, agreed that the Reagan-Gromyko meeting "will be a useful event if it initiates a more extensive dialogue between the superpowers in the future."

Saying that the result of that meeting will be determined by "the realistic approach of the United States," S. Menshikov added: "I would like the meeting to demonstrate realism in evaluating the two countries which share responsibility for the world's future. Realism means that neither side seeks superiority... and that we look for equal security through equilibrium." S. Menshikov also said that returning to "mutual respect based on the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of another country is the second condition for the success of the Reagan-Gromyko meeting."

According to M. Shulman, the meeting should be the "first step in the process to improve mutual relations."

Replying to the question of whether R. Reagan is ready to introduce new elements into the opening of the disarmament dialogue, R. Burt referred vaguely to the "flexibility of approach which, given a Soviet response, may lead to something."

Soviet, Western Views Noted

AU200936 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Sep 84 p 5

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "The Session and Talks"]

[Text] When 10 days ago, G. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy of foreign affairs, and Marshal S. Akromeyev, the new chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, appeared before U.S. NBC television cameras in Moscow, the discussion centered on the possibility of Soviet and U.S. politicians embarking on political contacts. It was said that such contacts could be beneficial and that the forthcoming sessions of the UN General Assembly would provide the opportunity for conducting them.

Several days later, Ronald Reagan said at a press conference that after the talks between Andrey Gromyko, deputy premier and foreign minister, and George Shultz, secretary of state, the Soviet politician will come to Washington. He will meet with the President to discuss problems facing relations between the two great powers, as well as issues of general significance. There is no need to dwell on the fact that the Reagan-Gromyko meeting will take place during a particularly difficult period. The TASS agency has said that Soviet-U.S. relations are currently at their worst since the end of World War II.

Many Western commentators tend to see the White House meeting only in the light of the electoral compaign. It is supposed to be necessary for Reagan, in order to counter accusations from the Democrat Party that he has done nothing to maintain East-West dialogue. The desire of the Soviet side to conduct such an objective dialogue has been declared many times. Offers to talk on various subjects were greeted with silence or torpedoed. However, since Andrey Gromyko is also meeting Walter Mondale, this at the same time makes it impossible for the Republicans to take a one-sided advantage of the event.

Every session of the UN General Assembly is intended for talks, be they in the UN building, outside it, in New York, or in Washington. The session which opens today is no exception.

OLSZOWSKI ARRIVES FOR NEW YORK UN SESSION

LD210917 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski has arrived in New York for the 30th UN General Assembly session. Stefan Olszowski will deliver a speech on Wednesday.

KOHL 'ARROGANTLY' REJECTS REVANCHIST CHARGES

LD201614 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 20 (PAP) -- Referring to Chancellor Kohl's latest statement at a pre-election meeting in Krefeld where he said he saw no signs of revanchism and revisionism in his country, PAP journalist wrote:

The chancellor who slightingly and arrogantly rejects all charges and expressions of concern over dangerous signs in the Bonn foreign policy as groundless shows primarily that he is at a loss as regards arguments. Helmut Kohl must know that reservations to the latest variant of the so-called Bonn's Ostpolitik are raised not only by some of the FRG's Western allies, which is testified to by Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti's recent statement. But also the SPD and the Greens' circles question chancellor's approach to socialist countries. One can hardly deem Helmut Kohl's slighting reaction in Krefeld to all these objections an answer to offers to take up constructive dialogue, upheld also by Warsaw.

KURON MEETS WITH WALESA IN GDANSK 13 SEPTEMBER

NC201155 Paris AFP in English 0928 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 20 (AFP) -- Jacek Kuron, a leading Polish dissident, has succeeded in meeting with Lech Walesa in the Solidarity leader's home in Gdansk, his wife Danuta Walesa said today.

Mr Kuron, a founder of the Workers Self-Defense Committee (KOR) who was released last month under a government amnesty for political prisoners, had a "long useful talk" with Mr Walesa last Thursday without being "bothered by police," Mrs Walesa said in a phone interview from Gdansk.

Mr Kuron was arrested and detained by police for several hours last month in Warsaw after announcing his intention to meet with Mr Walesa. Police told him such a meeting was "not recommended."

The KOR leader, arrested during the December 1981 crackdown on Solidarity, had been held in prison for two and a half years without trial.

SOLIDARITY 'MILITANT' ORDERED TO LEAVE SLUPSK

NC211019 Paris AFP in English 1017 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 21 (AFP) -- Anna Walentynowicz, a leading Solidarity union militant from Gdansk, was briefly detained yesterday and ordered out of Slupsk -- a town 120 kms (75 miles) west of Gdansk -- where three Solidarity leaders were to go on trial, dissident sources said today.

Mrs Walentynowicz, whose dismissal from the Gdansk shipyards triggered a wave of strikes there in August 1980, was intercepted as she was on her way to Slupsk courthouse.

Three members of the underground Solidarity leadership, among them Stefan Korejewo of the national committee, were to be tried yesterday in Slupsk for having laid a wreath on August 1 at a memorial commemorating the 1944 Warsaw uprising by Polish nationalists against the Nazis.

Sources in Slupsk said Mrs Walentynowicz was hustled into a car by plain clothes police and driven to a village 60 kilometers (40 miles) away. There she was given money and told to go home by train. However Mrs Walentynowicz managed to elude police following her and returned to Slupsk where she attended mass. She was said to be still in Slupsk today.

The trial of the three union militants, who face a fine of about 20,000 zlotys (180 dollars) or three months imprisonment, was adjourned indefinitely.

SEJM PLENARY SESSION BEGINS 20 SEPTEMBER

LD201235 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The Sejm has been meeting in plenary session for an hour. Here is our parliamentary reporter in the Sejm building (Antoni Miliczuk):

The Sejm honored the memory of deceased Zdzislaw Tomal by a 1-minute silence. The agenda was expanded to include an election to the State Council. Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, on behalf of the parliamentary parties, presented the candidature of Professor Boleslaw Struzek to the membership of the State Council, representing the ZSL. Deputies approved the candidature by voting.

Next, Minister of Justice Lech Domeradzki presented a report on implementation of the Amnesty Law. This is, he recalled, an act of great importance testifying to the constancy of the authorities' intentions, but also to the strength of the state. However, it does not mean the forebearance of the law. Up to 15 September the Amnesty Law covered 321,829 persons, and nearly 35,000 persons left penal establishments. Minister Domeradzki pointed out the speedy dissemination of information about the amnesty and its implementation. Information concerning the amnesty was made available to Polish and foreign journalists which certainly influenced broad social support for the amnesty.

In today's report presented to the Sejm, much space was devoted to post penitentiary aid. During the 1st month of the implementation of the law, the aid amounted to Z17 million. These are only some fragments of the speech by Minister of Justice Lech Domeradzki. The Sejm took note [przyjal] of the report by the minister of justice on implementation of the amnesty law.

The main economic topic of today's debate is small-scale production. A report was delivered on the main trends in the policy for small-scale production by Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee. There will be a first reading of the government draft bill on small-scale production, and later a discussion, for which 10 deputies put their names down to speak.

Today's agenda also includes two reports by Sejm commissions: The first concerns a draft bill on the Supreme Court presented by the State Council; and the second concerns the government draft bill on property and personal insurance. At the end of today's debate deputies will ask questions.

Economic, Court Bills Approved

LD202351 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Excerpt] After a debate in which 13 deputies took the floor, the Sejm endorsed the report on the major trends of the small-scale production policy. The bill on small-scale production has been sent by the Sejm to the relevant commissions affiliated with the Sejm and to the Socioeconomic Council so that they can present their views.

Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec next presented to the Sejm's Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice, and Legislative Work Commissions the bill on the Supreme Court submitted by the Council of State. The Sejm voted on the bill and passed it with 3 votes against and 17 abstentions.

The bill on property and personal insurance was presented to the house, on behalf of the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance, and Legislative Work Commissions by Deputy Krystyna Jandy-Jendroska. The Sejm approved this new bill.

The house then listened to the answers to the deputies' questions and interpolations.

GUS RELEASES ECONOMIC FIGURES FOR AUGUST

LD151253 Warsaw PAP in English 1103 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 14 -- Poland's economic situation last month was marked by the following phenomena, according to this country's Main Statistical Office (GUS) report:

The sold production of the socialized industry (in constant prices) was higher by 3 per cent compared with the same period of last year. In the extracting industry the respective figure was 3.8 per cent and in the processing industry -- 2.9 per cent. The implementation of targets envisaged by the 1984 Central Annual Plan in the field of sold industrial production reached 67 per cent after the eight months of this year, which means a slight delay against the elapse of working time (by 0.3 points). Labour productivity calculated in terms of sold production in constant prices per one person employed in the socialized industry in the period of the eight months of 1984 was by 6.2 per cent higher than in the same period of 1983.

As far as agriculture is concerned, rape harvest was completed till the end of last month, grain was mowed on 7.5 million hectares, that is, on 92 per cent of the total area of grain cropland, mainly in eastern and central parts of this country. The second [passage indistinct] from 1.5 million hectares, that is 83 per cent of the total area of mowing meadows. Grain purchase from the beginning of the harvest till September 5 amounted to 4 million tonnes of edible grain and despite the fact that this year's harvest was delayed it was slightly higher (by 0.1 per cent) if compared with [passage indistinct].

As far as socialized housing construction is concerned, last month saw 7,500 new flats, that is 1,400 flats fewer than in August 1983, but 2,100 more than last July. The implementation of targets of the 1984 Central Annual Plan amounted to 54.7 per cent over the eight months of 1984.

During the period of the eight months socialized transport reported cargo shipments higher by 4 per cent compared with the same period of 1983, including railway shipment higher by 3.3 per cent, car shipment -- by 4.6 per cent and sea shipment -- by 3.8 per cent.

Last month reported Poland's exports in current prices higher by 21.9 per cent compared with the same period of the last year, and this country's imports -- by 26 per cent. [sentence as received] The eight months of 1984 saw exports rise by 20.3 per cent and imports -- by 21.6 per cent against the eight months of 1983. Rises in foreign currency exchange rates, introduced in turnovers with socialist states on March 1, 1984, and with capitalist countries on July 1, 1983, and March 1, 1984, as well as price changes on foreign markets are factors which influence indices of the growth-rate of exports and imports in current prices. The last month saw exports and imports in current prices. The last month saw exports higher by 6.7 per cent in constant prices and imports -- by 7 per cent. The eight months reported an 8.9 per cent rise in exports and 8.7 per cent rise in imports. During the eight months the implementation of targets of the central annual plan after the introduction of changes for the year 1984 reached 60.2 per cent in exports and 61.9 -- in imports.

Last month the average employment in basic fields of the socialized economy, namely, industry, construction, transport and communications, and trade, was lower by 19,400 compared with August 1983 and by 20,200 against last July.

The period of eight months reported the average monthly pay reaching 16,820 zlotys, which meant a 20.8 per cent growth if compared with the same period of 1983. During the period of the eight months financial incomes of the population amounted to 3,239 billion zlotys and expenditure — to 3,082 billion zlotys. Incomes reported a 19.3 per cent [passage indistinct].

Retail sale of goods by the socialized economy sector last month reached 341.8 billion zlotys in current prices thus reporting an 18.6 per cent growth against August 1983.

PLANNING COMMISSION ASSESSES 1984 INVESTMENTS

LD201637 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 20 (PAP) -- The Presidium of the State Planning Commission met here yesterday to assess the investment processes in 1984 and activities aimed to restore the investment balance. The session was headed by vice premier, chairman of the commission Manfred Gorywoda.

The Presidium stated that the current investment situation and the course of implementation of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1983-1985 were determined in this field by excessive investment projects in the 1970's and the recent large decline of investment projects due to the lower level of national income and the adopted policy of protection consumption.

In recent years, great pressure on investment increase has emerged as a result of ever greater decapitalization of fixed assets and a large scale of needs, especially in housing, technical infrastructure, health service, education, and preservation of the environment.

The session found it especially important to continue those investment activities which increase production and improve its efficiency. All proposals and conclusions stemming from the commission's assessment and from a review of investment projects carried out with bank loan shares, presented to the session by the Narodowy Bank Polski NBP (National Bank of Poland) will be submitted to the Council of Ministers by the end of September.

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ACADEMIC, ECONOMIC ISSUES

AU201204 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP — The Government Press Bureau reports that on 17 September the Government Presidium evaluated the situation of higher educaton and preparations for the 1984-85 academic year.

In line with the higher education law of 4 May 1982, 88 out of 89 university-type schools have held elections of academic authorities and have elected 87 rectors. The ministers in charge of these schools objected to the election of four rectors and, as a result, new elections were held in three schools.

Some 48 percent of the new rectors and 49 percent of prorectors are members of the PZPR and the allied political parties.

Against the background of these elections, the Government Presidium discussed the sociopolitical situation in university-type schools and agreed that, especially in some universities, there are groups of academic instructors who hold oppositional views and who try to improperly influence the attitudes of students. The Government Presidium also noted a number of cases in which the higher education law had been exploited for purposes in conflict with this law.

The Government Presidium examined the evaluation of the results of the anti-inflation program in 1983 and in the 1st 6 months of 1984, and agreed that work to devise and implement this program had helped to better assess the reasons for inflation and to develop methods to reduce it more effectively. Inflation processes are gradually being mastered, and the scale of price hikes necessary to match the population's current incomes is being reduced from year to year, albeit at a slower rate than expected by the community.

The Government Presidium discussed the first results of public discussions of the 1985 central annual plan and noted that party cells and organizations, sociopolitical organizations, trade unions, and scientific communities had made a great contribution to these discussions, which had been given extensive publicity by the mass media. Important discussions of the plan took place in plants, which used its assumptions for their own 1985 plans.

The discussions of the 1985 central annual plan have demonstrated that people generally praise the fact that the plan and the principles of running the activities of economic units in 1985 were published ahead of the usual deadline. This should enable plants to better adjust their intentions to general economic conditions and needs.

The Government Presidium noted that the proposals and observations presented during those discussions will be of use in further work to draw up the 1986 draft plan. The results of the discussions will be published together with the government's views on the most important proposals submitted in connection with the 1985 plan and on the motives behind the planning decisions.

The Government Presidium evaluated the effectiveness of the export of electroengineering products. In the past few years, this export to the capitalist countries has been decreasing, but has been increasing in the case of the socialist countries. In order to develop this export to the socialist countries and to restore its 1980 level vis-a-vis the capitalist countries, it is necessary to expand the specialization and cooperation links with the CEMA countries.

The comprehensive development of production specialization and cooperation with the CEMA countries in the electroengineering-industry field is planned for 1986-90. In 1990 the export of specialized products should amount to about Z360 billion, three times as much as in 1983.

The Government Presidium studied the evaluation of the credit needs of agriculture and the food economy. To ensure further development of the food industry and agriculture, the Government Presidium decreed that suitable changes should be made in the principles on which investments are financed by credits. It also accepted the proposal that the credit plan for this year should be enlarged by the inclusion of the investment loans for private farmers and handicrafts.

CSSR TU DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 20 SEP

Hoffmann Meets Jaruzelski

LD201727 Prague CTK in English 1638 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw Sept 20 (CTK correspondent) — The [word indistinct] to further strengthen the unity of the states of the socialist community was stressed here today by Polish United Workers' Party First Secretary Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski and visiting Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions Karel Hoffmann. They said special attention to issues connected with the growing threat to world peace, resulting mainly from activities of the U.S. Administration and international reaction and from the revival of forces of militarism and territorial revisionism in West Germany. Karel Hoffmann informed Wojciech Jaruzelski of Czechoslovak trade union activities and their cooperation with Polish trade unions.

Hoffmann at Press Conference

LD202235 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The Czechoslovak trade union members took part in a press conference today. Asked about the prospects for the development of cooperation with the Polish trade unions, Karel Hoffmann said, among other things: [begin recording in Czech with superimposed translation] Our visit represents a symbol of our fraternal solidarity with the Polish trade union members. We wanted to learn about the activities of our Polish colleagues in building socialist trade unions. The aim of the visit is also to define the framework of future cooperation. Certain trade unions have already signed agreements with us on cooperation.

Delegation Departs

LD202255 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The delegation of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement led by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions Karel Hoffmannn today ended its friendly visit of Poland and returned home.

VOIVODSHIP SECRETARIES DISCUSS IDEOLOGICAL TASKS

AU201141 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] PAP — PZPR voivodship committee secretaries for ideology, science, and education were in conference on 14 and 15 September. The conference was also attended by chief editors of central party journals and representatives of central institutions. During the conference Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, and Henryk Bednarski, Central Committee secretary, discussed tasks of party ideolgical activity resulting from the resolutions of the 13th Central Committee plenum and the National Conference of PZPR Delegates. They also discussed the country's present sociopolitical situation. The conference devoted much attention to issues of party training and to the program for celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The conference heard reports on the future development of the sociopolitical situation, on current tasks of mass media, and on the lines of party work in cultural, scientific, and educational communities in the 1984-85 academic and school year.

AUSTRALIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MEETS LEADERS

Oprea Meets Bowen

AU201455 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1428 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/9/1984 -- First deputy prime minister Gheorghe Oprea received Lionel Bowen, deputy prime minister of Australia, now on a visit to Romania. During the interview the stage and prospects were surveyed of the Romanian-Australian relations, just as the possibilities of developing and expanding the cooperation between Romania and Australia. Domains of cooperation were identified on the occasion and measures were set to make best use of the possibilities of cooperation between the two states and increase the Romanian-Australian trade.

Ceausescu Receives Bowen

AU201900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/09/1984 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received, on September 20, Lionel Bowen, Australia's deputy prime minister, who is visiting Romania.

Their talk, held in a cordial atmosphere, showed satisfaction at the positive course of Romanian-Australian relations in recent years. The achievements in bilateral cooperation and the growing economic potential of the two countries were shown to favour the future expansion and deepening of Romanian-Australian work-together. Emphasis was placed on the need to make the most of the existing possibilities, to expand and diversify trade, cooperation in and specialization of production, to initiate new long-term cooperation projects that can open broader prospects to economic ties between Romania and Australia, to benefit both countries and peoples, their progress and welfare.

Opinions were also exchanged on current international issues. Greater efforts were shown to be required to halt the course of events toward confrontation and war, remove the nuclear threat in Europe and all over the world, settle all states of tension and conflict, all disputed issues among states by way of negotiations, promote a policy of peace, disarmament, security, understanding and cooperation, eradicate underdevelopment and build a new world economic order, and observe each nation's right to develop freely, as it wishes, on the path of economic and social progress.

Attending the meeting was Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister. Robert J. Goodrick, Australia's charge d'affaires ad-interim in Bucharest was present.

MANESCU MEETS COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT BETANCUR

AU201803 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1650 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota AGERPRES 20/09/1984 -- Manea Manescu, vice-president of Romania's State Council, who attends a meeting on international cooperation in the Colombian town of Cartagena, was received by the president of the host country, Belisario Betancur. The reception occasioned an interchange of messages of salute between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and the president of Colombia.

The talk concentrated on bilateral ties, particularly economic ties between Romania and Colombia, the major cooperation projects in large-scale production and the broadening of commercial exchanges were specifically discussed. The common willingness was stated to intensify and diversify relations between the two countries in various areas.

DINCA MEETS PRC TRADE MINISTER DURING STOPOVER

AU201935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/09/1984 -- Ion Dinca, deputy prime minister of Romania, co-chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation, met Chen Muhua, state councillor, minister of foreign trade and economic relations of the People's Republic of China, co-chairman of the above commission, during her Bucharest stopover.

Reference was made to the close friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples and the belief was stated that they would continue to grow through the implementation of the decisions made at top-level meetings and talks, to meet the interests of the two countries and peoples' after progress and welfare. The possibilities to develop and deepen econmic and technical cooperation in areas of common interest were shown and to expand trade between Romania and People's China to mutual benefit, to the benefit of the cause of peace and socialism worldwide.

PRC ACTIVISTS PAY FACT-FINDING VISIT 6-20 SEP

AU201500 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1429 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/9/1984 -- Upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP a delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party led by Li Ziqi, member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party first secretary of the Gansu Provincial Committee of the CCP, paid a fact-finding visit to Romania over September 6-20. The Chinese guests had meetings and exchanged experience at the Brasov, Sibiu, Arges and Constanta County Committees of the RCP, saw round industrial enterprises, farming, social and cultural units in the capital city and in counties.

At the end of their visit the delegation of activists were received by Ion Radu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. During the talk conducted on the occasion emphasis was placed on the fine ties of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the two countries that develop steadily on multiple planes in the spirit of the understandings covenanted at top level for the benefit and in the interest of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the general cause of socialism, independence, peace and international cooperation.

SYRIAN TRADE MINISTER ON BENEFITS OF COOPERATION

AU191901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus AGERPRES 19/9/1984 -- On visiting Romania's pavilion at the current international fair in Damascu Salim Yasin, minister of economy and foreign trade of Syria, pointed out with satisfaction that his country was one of the developing countries to have directly benefitted from Romania's technical development and scientific creation through the large industrial and farming units jointly built in Syria.

He showed that the productive results of the latest Romanian-Syrian summit had opened broad prospects to the further expansion of mutually advantageous collaboration between the two friendly countries. In that context, the Syrian minister considered that Romania's participation in the international fair in Damascus, as well as Syria's participation in the forthcoming 1984 international fair in Bucharest provided for better knowledge of the achievements and development guidelines of the two countries, for the identification of new possibilities to expand trade and bilateral cooperation.

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC MEETINGS WITH SUDAN CONCLUDE

AU201936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/09/1984 -- A joint session of the Romanian-Sudanese joint Political Commission and joint Commission on Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation ended in Bucharest on Thursday, September 20. In the spirit of the tasks set by their party and state leaders, the two delegations discussed the specific ways and means apt to deepen cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Sudanese Socialist Union, between mass and public organizations, agreed on fresh long-term projects of mutually advantageous economic, technical and scientific cooperation, on broadening and diversifying bilateral goods exchanges.

The co-chairmen of the two commissions signed a protocol of the session which makes provisions for the further growth of economic, technical and scientific cooperation between Romania and Sudan in mining, oil, energy, geology, construction, transport and telecommunications, agriculture. The protocol also stipulates growing deliveries of goods between the two countries.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH NIGERIA BEGINS SESSION

AU201802 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1639 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/09/1984 -- The proceedings of the fifth session of the joint Romanian-Nigerian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation started in Bucharest on Thursday, September 20. The Romanian delegation is led by Deputy Prime Minister Ion M. Nicolae and the Nigerian delegation by Michael Sunday Adigun, minister of national planning. The two parties survey the stage of bilateral economic relations as well as the measures of developing and diversifying them in various domains of joint interest. Romanian-Nigerian commercial exchanges and the expansion and diversification prospects are also analysed.

DOBRESCU MEETS ANC CHAIRMAN IN ADDIS ABABA

AU181035 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Sep 84 p 6

[Text] On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, warm greetings of friendship and solidarity and wishes for success in the struggle of the black population of South Africa against apartheid and racial discrimination were conveyed to Comrade Oliver Tambo, chairman of the African National Congress [ANC]. Thanking for the message, Comrade Oliver Tambo conveyed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu his feelings of esteem and friendship, best wishes for health, and for progress to the friendly Romanian people.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the meeting in Addis Ababa, between Comrade Oliver Tambo and Comrade Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the RCP Central Collegium, who led our party delegation to the Constituent Congress of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

SURPLUS IN CURRENCY BALANCE FIRST IN 3 YEARS

LD201644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1414 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG) — Thanks to an increase in total currency inflow of 15 percent, and from the convertible currency area of 22 percent, Yugoslavia has for the first time in 3 years registered a surplus of $52 million in the currency balance for the past 8 months. All due debts to foreign countries, at the same time, have been paid a total of $2.08 million. Finally, the country's currency reserves have from the start of the year up to date been increased by $500 million.

Jon Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], announced this today on the basis of preliminary data from the Yugoslav National Bank, reporting to the delegates of the SFRY Assembly's Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Committe on the execution of the country's currency and payment balance this year.

Industrial production rose 5.2 percent in the same period, while Yugoslav exports rose 4 percent and imports 1 percent. Exports to the convertible currency area continue to grow rapidly, by 9 percent, and to the developed Western countries exports grew 26 percent. It is significant that the foreign currency inflow from goods sold abroad increased at a considerably higher rate than the growth of exports themselves. This inflow increased 11 percent overall, and as much as 22 percent from the convertible currency area. This higher rate of inflow is also explained by increased foreign currency inflow resulting from earlier export deals.

While assessing these results to be very favorable, the committee delegates nevertheless noted that the currency and payment balance still lag behind the trends envisaged by the resolution and projection for this year. This relates in particular to commodity exchange, which, although more balanced, is at a lower level than the same period last year. It was also stated that industrial production growth gives greater scope for commodity exports, while the reasons for export lagging behind output should be sought in an inappropriate assortment of export goods.

Miran Mejek, delegate from the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, recalled that raw materials, compensationary and other barter deals are playing an increasing part in exports. At the same time, he sought an answer from the FEC to the question of what should be undertaken to half this. Representatives of the federal government said that measures were just being prepared to supply more finished manufactures of foreign countries.

The majority of delegates were of the opinion that the culprit for such an export structure and also for the rather modest export results should be sought in the lack of a currency market. Borisav Jovic, delegate of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, directly posed the question in this connection of whether the FEC would undertake fresh measures to put a currency market into operation, or whether it could be expected that the present currency mechanism would make possible the operation of the currency market next year. The competent persons replied that the FEC is presently evaluating the steps taken so far in this direction, and that only after this can something more be said.

ACTIONS AGAINST LC MEMBER WITH ACTIVIST FRIENDS

AU202025 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 84 p 8

[R.N. report]

[Text] Pristina, 16 Sep — Tahir Gasi was recently dismissed from his duties as a member of the presidium of the communal committee of Suva Reka LC because he had made friends with Albanian nationalist Kadri Zibi. At the same time, the communal committee of the Suva Reka LC proposed that the basic organization of the LC at the Bukus elementary school, where Gasi is director, impose the party punishment of last reprimand on him, and it also proposed that the workers council dismiss him from his duties as school director.

As has been announced, these measures were taken because a few days ago Gasi's sister became engaged to Kadri Zibi, who had been convicted of nationalist activities and membership in the hostile group "Drita."

KRATOVO LC DEBATES IDNINA WORK STOPPAGE POORLY

LD202043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1741 GMT 20 Sep 84

["Kratovo Affair" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Kratovo, 20 Sep (TANJUG) — At today's session of the Kratovo LC Municipal Committee, which was also attended by a working group of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, the only item on the agenda was the municipal committee's platform on activity concerning the attitudes and assessments adopted by the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium on ways to overcome the situation created in the Kratovo Municipality by the 58-day work stoppage at the Idnina factory. The meeting of the municipal committee, which lasted over 6 hours, will be resumed on Monday, by when the municipal committee is to expand the proposed material on its activity, as the material it is offering at the moment was judged not to be in keeping with the elementary party requirements for debate which is due to be organized in all the LC basic organizations in the municipality.

The impression created by today's marathon meeting is that the members of the municipal committee have not yet succeeded in assessing their past activity and the security and political situation in the municipality by means of an open and, above all, critical and self-critical discussion, or in preparing a concrete program aimed at overcoming shortcomings. The attitudes and assessments adopted by the Madedonian LC Central Committee Presidium were again given only a verbal endorsement, with no sign of resolve to name the real causes of the conflict or proposals for solutions concerning personal or collective responsibility. The "them and us" approach was still in evidence and is an illustration of the state of affairs in the municipality. However, the basic organization of the LC in Idnina has already adopted and is implementing a program which will help overcome disagreements and normalize the situation in the municipality.

SERBIAN STUDENT CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE

LD201502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1424 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Vranje, 20 Sep (TANJUG) — Ljubodrag Jovanovic, district public prosecutor in Vranje, Serbia, has brought charges against Cenan Mehmeti, age 25, a student from the village of Zujince near Presevo, for a criminal act of espionage under Article 128, Paragraph 3 of the SFRY Criminal Code.

According to the indictment, in the period between 1980 and May 1984 Cenan Mehmeti collected intelligence information for the benefit of two foreign countries. He will soon stand trial before a council of five judges of the district court in Vranje.

FEC HEARS REPORT BY SOCIAL PLANNING INSTITUTE

LD202204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1654 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- At a session held under the chairmanship of Milka Planinc today the Federal Executive Council [FEC] considered material presented by the Federal Institute for Social Planning under the title "Basic Questions in Determining the Policy of the Country's Socioeconomic Development in 1985." In this material it is noted that economic trends in the first months of this year were characterized by processes in two directions. On the one hand there was an increase in the volume of production and of exports, especially to the convertible area, and better balanced relations were achieved in exchange with foreign countries. A surplus was recorded in the current balance of payments, production was more in line with the available resources, and market supplies were improved. On the other hand losses in the economy increased, a high rate of inflation was recorded and the standard of living dropped.

Industrial production in the first 8 months rose by 5.2 percent compared with the same period last year. This was made possible by better deliveries of raw and reproduction materials to the economy and a number of industrial capacities being put into operation. The rate at which industrial production is rising this year is considered satisfactory. At the same time good yields are expected in agriculture. More than 5 million metric tons of wheat was harvested and the corn crop is expected to amount to about 11 million metric tons. There was also an increase in tourism and the number of foreign visitors was 17 percent higher than last year. The foreign exchange inflow from tourism is expected to be about one billion dollars, as planned.

Better balanced relations were established in foreign economic relations, thus creating conditions needed for a surplus in the current balance of payments. Total exports rose by 4 percent and exports to the convertible area by 9 percent. Exports to developed countries rose by 26 percent and total imports rose by 2 percent. The negative balance between imports and exports was reduced by about 130 million dollars. At the same time a surplus of 275 million dollars was recorded in the convertible exchange area, while a year ago the country had a deficit of about 150 million dollars in this field.

The Federal Institute for Social Planning foresees no deeper changes in conditions and results of economic activity up to the end of 1984. It is considered possible to achieve a rate of industrial growth of about 4 percent and of agricultural production of about 2 percent. Exports are expected to go up by 11 percent and imports by 3 percent.

As for 1985, the Federal Institute for Social Planning singles out the following conditions for determining the policy of socioeconomic development: improving the position of the economy in the field of the international division of labor; more determined revival of the growth of production and exports; pursuit of an active social policy and the policy of rising real personal incomes; maintenance of consumption within the limits set by the availability of resources; further financial consolidation of the economy and the banks; and reduction of inflation. As a result of the qualitative changes in economic activity envisaged in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization industrial production is expected to be able to rise by over 4 percent and agricultural by about 3 percent.

The number of employed could rise by 2 percent. The Federal Institute for Social Planning considers that possibilities exist for increasing the export of goods and services by about 13 percent and to the convertible area by about 16 percent and imports by about 9 percent. After several years of stagnation a real increase in the standard of living of about 2 percent is expected.

It is judged that the main aims and tasks of the policy of the country's socioeconomic development in 1985 should be: the further and more vigorous revival of production and an increase in the quality of economic activity, especially by lowering production costs; the realization in the market of the value of the results of work and a more vigorous effect of economic laws on economic activity conditions; and, on this basis adoption of measures aimed at curbing inflation and rising prices. Particular stress is placed on the need to make the greatest possible use of the available production potentials in industry, agriculture, tourism, and other fields. It is judged that in industry alone one-third of available capacities is not exploited.

As for changes in systemic solution, the Federal Institute for Social Planning judges that toward the end of last year and in the course of this year major efforts have been made to carry out changes in the policy of development, material relations, and the economic system in accordance with the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. These changes have helped achieve positive results in economic activity and prevent deeper disruptions in individual spheres of reproduction.

However, the complexity of the economic situation dictates the adoption of more energetic measures next year with the aim of realizing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

The FEC concluded that the material presented by the Federal Institute for Social Planning provided a sound foundation for the forthcoming discussion in the SFRY Assembly's working bodies on ways of uniting efforts to arrive at the best solutions for creating the necessary conditions to stabilize socioeconomic development next year.

The FEC judged that the accord on the common policy of prospecting for mineral raw materials was not being implemented consistently, especially with regard to steps to secure the sources of financing and channelling the prospecting of mineral raw materials.

It was concluded that the Federal Secretariat for Finance, in cooperation with other federal organs and also republican and provincial organs, should prepare the appropriate regulations to give an impetus to prospecting for mineral raw materials. Other federal organs were also charged with the preparation of the appropriate regulations aimed at creating more favorable conditions for the rapid development of prospecting for mineral raw materials.

The FEC finalized a draft law on ways of securing the funds needed for our country's participation in funding the International Development Association. This measure should raise Yugoslavia's participation in the International Development Association, which is associated with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, by 15 million dollars. The task of the International Development Association is to extend financial assistance to developing countries.

The FEC also passed a decision allocating 5 million dinars to Leposavic municipality for the overcoming the damage caused by the Mt Kopaonik earthquake.

DIZDAREVIC INTERVIEWED ON LA VALETTA MEETING

AU192015 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 84 pp 1, 7

[Special correspondent S.L. Pavlovic report]

[Text] La Valetta, 12 Sep -- "The basic tone of this gathering was set by the things we have in common, so that full agreement was reached on all essential questions of the movement -- the assessment of the situation, the hotbeds of crises, and the need to overcome them -- on cooperation among the nonaligned countries, as well as on their contribution to general Mediterranean cooperation," Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, stressed when assessing the work and results of the Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Countries which was concluded with complete success in the capital of Malta last night.

"I do not want to say that this gathering passed easily and without problems. There were difficulties -- and much effort was needed to overcome some of them -- which result from real existing differences in viewing different problems. Most of them were overcome," Dizdarevic emphasized.

In an interview with the Yugoslav correspondents covering the conference, the head of our delegation paid great attention to the roapprochement, better understanding, and agreement among the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean region. In the interview no question remained unclarified, and it could serve as a model for all future contacts along this line.

Optimism and faith in clearer skies on the Mediterranean horizon can be read between the lines of the final document of the La Valetta gathering. Such an impression is even closer and more impressive for those who directly followed the happenings inside the imposing conference building, where foreign ministers of countries with serious differences and splits and even broken diplomatic relations (Libya and Egypt, Syria and Egypt were present). However, this did not prevent them from sitting here together for 2 days, calmly and constructively discussing everything, even the most sensitive problems of mutual relations.

The evil spirit of the tripartite peace agreement among Tel Aviv, Cairo, and Washington did indeed reappear at an unexpected moment, but through an energetic intervention of the majority of the participants at the conference, it was finally eliminated when an additional sentence was added to the text of the final declaration. This sentence notes with concern that after the signing of the Camp David agreements, Israel intensified its expansionist and aggressive policy against the Arabs.

"Differences were serious in the assessment of some situations connected with the Middle East crisis," Dizdarevic said, referring to the difficulties which faced the gathering (and which it succeeded in overcoming). "They arose in the assessment by Egypt on the one side and by Syria on the other, while the representatives of other Arab countries endeavored more or less to reduce these differences to a proportion which will prevent blocking this meeting."

Returning to this case and taking it as a proper example, the federal secretary spoke about the special significance and success of this Mediterranean gathering of nonaligned countries, describing it figuratively as one of the important stones in the foundation of building common understanding and joint activities. "How could the nonaligned in the Mediterranean make our contribution to general Mediterranean cooperation if we did not begin this process with mutual cooperation and mutual understanding," he remarked in this connection.

In addition to a dozen nonaligned countries, the Mediterranean basin contains, as is known, some countries linked with blocs and active in them, some which have closed themselves in shells of isolation, and some, like Israel, which for decades have made life difficult for their neighbors and directly threaten regional and global security. The increasingly pronounced confrontation of the blocs and the intensified military presence of the superpowers are also an everyday occurrence in the Mediterranean (and unfortunately will be in the foreseeable future). The ministers in La Valetta discussed this for a long time and with concern. In the final document they extended full support to the struggle for and the right to self-determination, national independence, and sovereignty, especially for Palestinian, Cypriot, and Lebanese peoples who are paying a higher price every day for the consequences of the bloc and other rivalries in that region.

The nonaligned could and should make a greater contribution to the struggle on this front, but they should be entering it in step, should have broader views, and be more on the offensive in their actions.

"If our aim as the Mediterranean nonaligned countries, were to close ourselves into isolation, we would be acting in opposition to the goals of our movement. Those goals, as is known, are directed toward strengthening international cooperation of all factors, regardless of whether they are aligned or not, whether big or small, developed or not," Raif Dizdarevic said. In this connection he assessed that the realism manifested at this conference and the awareness of the need to develop cooperation in the Mediterranean, "which for centuries was a sea that linked people together and which could become such a sea again," was a great move forward.

In addition to the political field, cooperation — which was much discussed at the La Valetta conference and which was quite properly pushed into the foreground — should expand as soon as possible and as much as possible into the areas of economy, trade, joint investments, maritime economy, tourism, and technological and cadre exchanges.

"There were many such ideas at this conference," Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic told us in conclusion. "Now it is necessary to turn to deeds and to open these fields of possible cooperation to all Mediterranean countries which are interested in it, but let us exclude those who with their behavior demonstrate that they are not prepared to accept the principles on which this cooperation alone can be based. Here I quite specifically have in mind Israel, a country which conducts a policy of aggression, violating all the principles on which alone life in common and cooperation are possible."

BRIEFS

POOR USE OF EDUCATED WORKERS CITED -- Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav econmy employs some 175,000 experts with university degrees, of whom every second is an engineer in one field or another. But while their knowledge and ability are insufficiently utilized, there are as many as 400,000 people filling jobs for which they are not fully qualified. According to the Belgrade VECERNJE NOVOSTI, the industry's expert force includes 44,550 economists, nearly 20,000 mechanical engineers, over 16,000 jurists, some 13,500 electronics engineers and nearly 12,000 agricultural experts, all of whom with university degrees. The daily points out that some 50 percent of people with advanced and high education are doing jobs which require lower qualifications, and as many as 14 percent of them occupy positions for which elementary education would be perfectly adequate. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0907 GMT 20 Sep 84 LD]